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CONFIDENTIAL.

(6581.)

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FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS OF EGYPT.

[In continuation of Confidential Paper No. 6432.]

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1894.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
1	To Dr. Thorne ..	..	Jan. 3, 1894	Suez Canal quarantine. To proceed to Paris to discuss with French Sanitary authorities the modifications in the Venice Convention proposed by the Alexandria Board of Health. Sends correspondence respecting	1
2	" " ..	..	3,	On arrival in Paris to communicate with Her Majesty's Ambassador	3
3	" " ..	..	3,	To discuss questions respecting quarantine stations at Moses' Wells and Tor when in Paris	3
4	To Marquis of Dufferin	2	3,	Informs of instructions sent to Dr. Thorne ..	4
5	" "	3	3,	Dr. Thorne will place himself in communication with Embassy	4
6	To Colonial Office (also to India Office)	..	3,	Asks for any papers in possession of Colonial Office respecting construction of temporary or other hospitals in hot climates.. ..	4
7	Sir C. Cookson ..	64	Dec. 25, 1893	Sends Report by Dr. Mackie on a meeting of Quarantine Board to discuss proposal for quarantine station at Moses' Wells. Sends also Minutes of proceedings	5
8	To Sir C. Cookson ..	Telegraphic	Jan. 9, 1894	Question of quarantine stations will be discussed with French Sanitary authorities at Paris by Dr. Thorne	13
9	Marquis of Dufferin ..	6	9,	Sends note addressed to French Government respecting proposal to modify Convention of Venice in regard to pratique for vessels with short voyages from infected Mediterranean ports	13
10	To Sir C. Cookson ..	1	11,	Details of a local nature respecting quarantine stations must be left for consideration of Her Majesty's officers at Alexandria. Plague and yellow fever. Informs of No. 11	14
11	To Council Office ..	..	11,	Yellow fever and plague. Sends, for observations, draft Regulations in Sir C. Cookson's No. 60, Commercial, of the 9th December, 1893	14
12	Lord Cromer ..	1	2,	Sends copy of Notice issued by Alexandria Quarantine Board inviting tenders for proposed buildings at Moses' Wells	14
13	Colonial Office ..	..	13,	Reply to No. 6. Possess no printed information likely to be useful. Suggest application to War Office	15
14	To War Office ..	..	19,	Asks for any information War Office may possess respecting construction of hospitals, &c., in hot climates .. .	15
15	Sir C. Cookson ..	1	12,	Sends Report by Dr. Mackie, inclosing copy of specifications for establishment at Moses' Wells to be submitted to competition ..	15
16	India Office ..	..	20,	Reply to No. 6. Sends paper on hospital construction. Others may be had, if desired, from Government of India	16
17	Sir C. Cookson ..	2	12,	Sends Report from Dr. Mackie proposing that the Indian Weekly Health Returns be no longer communicated to the Quarantine Board	16
18	To Sir C. Cookson ..	2	24,	Sends Inclosure in No. 16 .. .	17
19	To India Office ..	..	27,	Sends No. 17, for opinion..	18
20	Lord Cromer ..	2	21,	Sends "Cahier des Charges" for contractors wishing to compete for construction of establishment at Moses' Wells	18
21	War Office .	..	Feb. 12,	Reply to No. 14. Sends information respecting construction of infection hospitals for hot climates	18
22	To Sir C. Ford ..	4 A	14,	Italian Government are desirous that some of their candidates might be appointed to the Board of Health	19

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
23	India Office ..	..	Feb. 15, 1894	Reply to No. 19. Approves Dr. Mackie's proposal that the Indian Weekly Health Returns should be kept at the Alexandria Consulate-General	20
24	Mr. Austin Lee ..	Telegraphic	16,	Has Foreign Office received information that bills of health for night passage through Suez Canal are no longer delivered at Suez?	20
25	To Mr. Austin Lee ..	Telegraphic	16,	Reply to No. 24. No such information received	20
26	Sir C. Cookson ..	4	9,	Sends Report by Dr. Mackie on a meeting of the Quarantine Board, at which Sanitary Guards for the Suez Canal were elected ..	20
27	" " ..	5	9,	Sends Confidential Report by Dr. Mackie respecting appointment of three quarantine doctors at Suez	22
28	To Sir C. Cookson ..	3	20,	Reply to No. 17. Approves Dr. Mackie's proposal	24
29	" " ..	4	21,	Requests Report by Dr. Mackie on the question of bills of health referred to in No. 24 ..	24
30	" " ..	5	26,	Reply to No. 27. To instruct Dr. Mackie to secure appointment of at least one English doctor	24
31	Sir C. Cookson ..	6	Mar. 1,	Sends Report by Dr. Mackie of meeting of Quarantine Board at which it was decided to grant free pratique to vessels by night as well as by day	24
32	" " ..	8	10,	Sends Report by Dr. Mackie, inclosing copy of the Provisional Budget for 1894, showing an estimated deficit of 4,889*l*.	26
33	Mr. Phipps ..	76	17,	Has requested Dr. Thorne Thorne to put himself into communication with M. Hanotaux	32
34	Board of Trade ..	..	20,	May information in No. 31 be made public? ..	32
35	Mr. Phipps ..	79	20,	Sends despatch from Dr. Thorne Thorne respecting proposed modifications in existing sanitary arrangements in Egypt	32
36	To Board of Trade ..	..	22,	Reply to No. 34. No objection to publication of information in No. 31	34
37	Sir C. Cookson ..	9	22,	Sends Report by Dr. Mackie of a meeting of the Quarantine Board to elect three quarantine doctors at Suez	34
38	To Lord Cromer ..	12	Apr. 6,	Sends No. 35	37
39	Board of Trade ..	..	7,	Sends letter from Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company respecting inconvenience caused to passengers by sanitary inspection at Suez being held in early morning	38
40	Local Government Board	..	16,	Dr. Thorne Thorne had, before leaving Paris, received no further communication from M. Hanotaux with reference to an interview with a French Representative respecting either modification of Venice Convention or establishment at Moses' Wells	39
41	To Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company	..	17,	Reply to Inclosure in No. 39. It is hoped that the medical inspection may soon be carried out, even at night, without inconvenience to passengers	39
42	To Lord Cromer ..	13	20,	Sends No. 40. Requests Report on proposed alteration in Venice Convention with regard to ships from infected ports	40
43	Lord Cromer ..	5	13,	Observations on financial measures which will be necessary. Sends Memorandum on probable expenditure to be incurred at Moses' Wells. Is a farthing a-ton the maximum tax which should be put on shipping? ..	40
44	Lord Cromer ..	6	14,	Sends letters from steam-ship agents complaining of the manner in which the "visite médicale" is carried out. Suggests that attitude of Austrian Delegate be brought to notice of his Government	42
45	Sir C. Cookson ..	12	14,	Sends Report on meeting of Quarantine Board, at which Dr. Mackie requested modification of system of performing medical visit at Suez. Hostile attitude of Netherland Delegate	54

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
46	Lord Cromer ..	7	Apr. 16, 1894	Draws attention to behaviour of Netherland Delegate	57
47	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company	..	24,	Acknowledges No. 41	57
48	Lord Cromer ..	Telegraphic	26,	Refers to No. 43. Would Her Majesty's Government agree to ½*d.* a-ton being imposed?	57
49	To Lord Cromer ..	Telegraphic	27,	Reply to No. 48. Departments concerned are considering question of ½*d.* tax for expenses of quarantine establishment	58
50	Lord Cromer ..	Telegraphic	28,	Financial proposals of Egyptian Government. Recommends their acceptance	58
51	To Sir H. Rumbold ..	5	28,	Sends No. 46. To make a private communication to Netherland Government respecting attitude of Delegate	58
52	To Board of Trade ..	..	28,	Calls attention of Board to Nos. 32 and 43. Requests opinion on suggestion in No. 48 as to ½*d.* a-ton being imposed	59
53	To Local Government Board	..	28,	Sends Nos. 43 and 52, for observations ..	59
54	Minutes by Sir H. Bergne and Mr. Maycock	..	29–30,	Observations on No. 50	60
55	Local Government Board	..	May 2,	Reply to No. 53. Observations by Dr. Thorne on proposed expenditure on sanitary stations at Moses' Wells, Suez, and Tor	62
56	To Lord Cromer ..	Telegraphic	3,	A reply to No. 50 will be sent as soon as possible	63
57	To Board of Trade ..	..	3,	Shipping tax. Sends Nos. 50 and 54 and Inclosures in No. 55, for early consideration	63
58	" " ..	..	3,	Medical visit at Suez. Sends Nos. 44 and 45, for observations	64
59	Sir C. Cookson ..	15	Apr. 26,	Sends Report by Dr. Mackie, showing estimated amount of expenses incurred by Egyptian Government for quarantine of returning pilgrims in 1893	64
60	Lord Cromer ..	9	28,	Reply to No. 42. Ships from infected ports. Matters should not be allowed to remain as they stand for an indefinite period ..	66
61	Board of Trade ..	..	May 11,	Reply to No. 57. Observations on question of tax on shipping. Board are prepared to agree conditionally to proposal in No. 50 ..	67
62	To Lord Cromer ..	Telegraphic	12,	Reply to No. 50. Light dues. Agrees to proposals, subject to certain conditions. One halfpenny per ton must be strict limit of extra tax	68
63	To Local Government Board	..	12,	Ships from infected ports. Sends Inclosures in Nos. 35 and 60. Proposes, with Board's concurrence, to suggest to French Government that persons landed from ships from infected ports should be treated according to Dresden Convention	68
63*	Board of Trade ..	..	18,	Concur in action which it is proposed to take respecting the medical visit at Suez to vessels arriving from the East	69*
64	Sir C. Cookson ..	16	12,	Sends extract from Report by Dr. Mackie respecting case of a Norwegian vessel arriving at Port Saïd from Constantinople, an infected port	69
65	" " ..	17	14,	Sends extract from Report by Dr. Mackie respecting finances of Quarantine Board ..	71
66	To Marquis of Dufferin (also to Mr. Gosselin and Sir E. Monson)	55	23,	"Visite médicale." Sends Nos. 44 and 45. That the Representatives of France, Germany, and Austria may be sent instructions to the effect that passengers need not be mustered	72
67	To Sir E. Monson ..	14	23,	To press Austro-Hungarian Government to appoint another Delegate in place of Dr. Klodzianowski	72
68	Lord Cromer ..	Private	13,	Observations on quarantine proposals in No. 50	73
69	To Board of Trade ..	..	17,	Light dues. Sends draft despatch to Lord Cromer, for concurrence. Sends also No. 62	74

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
70	Board of Trade ..	..	May 23, 1894	Reply to No. 69. Any arrangement come to should be on condition that no new tax be imposed on shipping until payment of 40,000*l.* a-year for new lights, or the reduction of the light dues by that sum, commences to accrue	75
71	To Lord Cromer ..	18	25,	Light dues. Sends No. 61, and extends No. 62	75
72	Sir H. Rumbold ..	31	23,	Attitude of Netherland Delegate. Reply to No. 51. Matter will be attended to ..	76
73	Local Government Board	..	25,	Ships from infected ports. Remarks on action proposed in No. 63	76
74	Sir E. Monson ..	35	26,	Reply to No. 67. Sends note addressed to Count Kálnoky respecting attitude of Dr. Klodzianowski	77
75	To Board of Trade ..	..	28,	Sends No. 65	78
76	To Local Government Board	..	28,	Pratique in Egypt for healthy ships from infected ports. Sends No. 64, for observations	78
77	To Lord Cromer ..	19	30,	Sends No. 74	78
78	" " ..	20	30,	Sends No. 72	79
79	To Sir E. Monson ..	17	31,	Approves terms of note in No. 74	79
80	Local Government Board	..	June 8,	Ships from infected Mediterranean ports. Acknowledges No. 76, and sends Minute on subject by Dr. Thorne Thorne	79
81	Marquis of Dufferin ..	126	12,	Reply to No. 66. Sends note from M. Hanotaux respecting manner in which French Government considers medical visit should be carried out at Suez on board vessels from the Red Sea	80
82	Lord Cromer ..	12 Confidential	5,	Proposals of Egyptian Government for making good deficit of Quarantine Board. Shipping tax dropped	81
83	" " ..	Private	5,	Remarks on No. 82	92
84	Sir C. Cookson ..	20	8,	Sends Report by Dr. Mackie on meeting of Quarantine Board. Complaints of lateness or inaccuracy of information supplied by Board's agents	93
85	To Sir E. Malet (also to Sir E. Monson)	48	18,	To press German Government for early communication as to their views of mode of carrying out medical visit at Suez ..	94
86	Sir C. Cookson ..	22	11,	Sends Report by Dr. Mackie respecting case of steam-ship "Tanjore"	95
87	To Lord Cromer ..	22	21,	Pratique in Egypt for ships from infected Mediterranean ports. Sends Nos. 63, 64, 73, 76, 80, and 88	96
88	To Marquis of Dufferin	67	21,	To propose to French Government that arrivals in Egypt from infected Mediterranean ports should be dealt with according to Regulations in Chapter VIII of Dresden Convention. Sends correspondence on subject ..	96
89	To Local Government Board	..	21,	Sends No. 84	97
90	" " ..	..	21,	Sends No. 86	97
91	Sir E. Malet ..	90	23,	Refers to No. 85. German Consul-General at Cairo asked to report thereon	97
92	Sir H. Rumbold ..	42	25,	M. Roëll is informed by Netherland Consul-General at Cairo that there are no grounds for complaint against Netherland Delegate on the Quarantine Board. Refers to former complaint against him, which was withdrawn	98
93	To Board of Trade ..	..	27,	Refers to No. 70. Sends copy of No. 82. Can settlement proposed be accepted by Her Majesty's Government?	98
94	Memorandum by Mr. Streatfeild	..	29,	Refers to No. 92. Statement of former complaint against Netherland Delegate, which does not appear to have been withdrawn ..	98
95	Sir E. Monson ..	43	29,	Refers to No. 85. Sends reply of Austrian Government	99
96	Local Government Board	..	July 2,	Acknowledges No. 89	100
97	To Mr. des Graz ..	14	3,	Acknowledges No. 92. Inform M. Roëll that no trace can be found of withdrawal of former complaint against Netherland Delegate	100

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
98	To Mr. Rodd ..	23	July 3, 1894	Refers to No. 46. Sends copy of No. 92, and informs of No. 97. Inform Sir C. Cookson	101
99	Sir C. Cookson ..	24	June 26,	Sends Report by Dr. Mackie, inclosing copy of Quarantine Regulations against plague ..	101
100	Mr. des Graz ..	47 Confidential	July 6,	Refers to No. 97. M. Roëll referred to complaint made by Lord Cromer in 1890 ..	103
101	Board of Trade ..	..	7,	Acknowledges No. 93. Settlement may be accepted by Her Majesty's Government ..	104
102	Mr. Rodd	Telegraphic	12,	Refers to No. 82. Austro-Hungarian Government agree to proposals respecting expenditure. German Government also, subject to approval of the Caisse	104
103	To Board of Trade ..	..	12,	Refers to No. 63*. Sends copies of Nos. 81, 91, and 95. Shall Lord Cromer instruct British Delegate to support French proposal?	104
104	To Mr. Rodd ..	Telegraphic	13,	Refers to No. 102. Her Majesty's Government accept scheme contained in No. 82. Awaiting Lord Cromer's arrival before approaching foreign Governments on the subject	105
105	" " ..	24 Confidential	13,	Refers to No. 98. Sends copy of No. 100 ..	105
106	Acting Consul-General Alban	28	10,	Sends copy of Report by Dr. Mackie on return of pilgrims from Jeddah .. .	105
107	Board of Trade ..	..	24,	Acknowledges No. 103. Concurs	110
108	Mr. Rodd	Telegraphic	26,	Refers to No 82. Reasons of French Government for submitting Article 1 to the Caisse..	111
109	" "	Telegraphic	29,	Refers to No. 108. French Chargé d'Affaires appears anxious to withdraw from position with regard to Article 1, but would wish Her Majesty's Government to suspend Circular note urging settlement .. .	111
110	Acting Consul-General Alban	29	23,	Sends Report of Financial Committee to the 30th June, showing surplus of £ E. 372 ..	111
111	To Mr. Rodd ..	25	Aug. 3,	Sends copies of No. 81, 91, and 95. Instruct British Delegate to support French proposal	112
112	To Mr. Phipps (also to Sir E. Malet, Sir E. Monson, and Sir C. Ford)	80	3,	Sends print. Inform Government of No. 111	112
113	Mr. Rodd	Telegraphic	5,	Refers to Nos. 108 and 109. French Chargé d'Affaires has asked for instructions from Paris	113
114	Lord Cromer ..	..	7,	Minute on No. 113	113
115	Mr. Edwardes ..	88	6,	Refers to No. 112. Records note to Italian Government	113
116	To Mr. Rodd ..	Telegraphic	9,	Refers to No. 113. Shall first inquire at Paris whether French Government accept draft Decree. To what Powers has it been sent?	113
117	Mr. Rodd	Telegraphic	11,	Replies to No. 116	114
118	To Mr. Phipps ..	83	11,	Sends copies of No. 82. Inquire whether French Government accept draft Decree .	114
119	Acting Consul-General Alban	30	July 31,	Refers to No. 106. Sends further Report on the pilgrimage	114
120	" "	31	Aug. 3,	Sends further Reports on pilgrimage ..	121
121	" "	32	11,	Sends Report of meeting of Quarantine Board. Pilgrimage for 1894 considered as terminated	122
122	" "	33	12,	Sends further Reports on the return pilgrimage of 1894, now finally at an end	123
123	Mr. Rodd	15	10,	Refers to No. 111. Calls attention to case of Her Majesty's ship "Dolphin" as to medical visit of ships of war	125
124	" "	Telegraphic	20,	Refers to No. 116. French Chargé d'Affaires instructed to act with other Powers	126
125	To Mr. Phipps ..	86	24,	Informs of No. 124. Refers to No. 118. Ask French Government for reply .. .	126
126	To Local Government Board	..	24,	Sends copy of No. 123, for observations as to medical visit of ships of war	126
127	Acting Consul-General Alban	34	16,	Staff of quarantine camp from Tor arrived at Suez. Return Pilgrimage Regulations suspended	127

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
128	Sir E. Malet ..	105	Aug. 23, 1894	Refers to No. 112. Sends reply from German Government, and copy of instruction issued to Quarantine Office at Suez by Sanitary Council	127
129	Acting Consul-General Alban	35	21,	Sends statistics as to pilgrimages and disease amongst pilgrims. Season satisfactory. No case of cholera	128
130	Mr. Phipps ..	168	28,	Refers to No. 125. Sends reply of French Government, who are awaiting communication from Boutros Pasha, giving opinion of the Caisse on Article VII	132
131	To Sir E. Malet ..	62	29,	Acknowledges No. 128. Inform German Government of satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government that German view is analogous to British. Instruction is, of course, provisional	132
132	To Lord Cromer (and Minute by him)	Private	31,	Mr. Rodd should obtain assent of Caisse, through Egyptian Government, to the Light Dues Decree	133
133	Acting Consul-General Alban	36	27,	Sends copies of telegrams from Suez announcing arrival of caravans from Medina. All in good health	133
134	Local Government Board	..	Sept. 4,	Sends answer to No. 126	133
135	To Mr. Rodd ..	30	11,	Refers to No. 124. Sends copy of No. 130. Instructs according to Minute in No. 132	134
136	Mr. Rodd	16	8,	Refers to No. 111. Sends communication by Netherland Delegate on the Board to the President, from which it appears that he will oppose French proposal	135
137	Admiralty	..	17,	Sends copy of Report on medical visit paid to Her Majesty's ship "Dolphin" (see No. 123). Inquires whether Egyptian Government insist on visit to ships of war .	136
138	To Admiralty ..	..	21,	Refers to No. 137. Sends print respecting. Any further observations?	137
139	To Mr. Rodd ..	Telegraphic	22,	Refers to private letter to Lord Cromer. Use influence with Anglo-Egyptian members, and instruct British Delegate to vote for French medical officer	137
140	Mr. Rodd	19	22,	Refers to No. 135. Egyptian Government have anticipated suggested action. French Government have assented to Decree ..	137
141	Admiralty	..	Oct. 2,	Refers to No. 138. Consider transport ships should come under Regulations for war-ships, as they carry a medical officer	138
142	Mr. Rodd	20	Sept. 29,	Refers to No. 140. Enumerates Powers who assent to draft Decree	138
143	To Admiralty ..		Oct. 8,	Copy of No. 141 sent to Cairo	138
144	Acting Consul-General Alban	39	4,	Sends Reports on quarantine camp at Tor and on Hedjaz during 1894 pilgrimage ..	139
145	" "	40	7,	Reports proposal by Austrian Delegate, and acceptance by the Board of a night medical visit at Alexandria up to 10 P.M.	139
146	Admiralty	..	Nov. 1,	Refers to No. 138. Her Majesty's ship "Boadicea" had to muster company at Suez before obtaining pratique	141
147	Sir E. Monson ..	59	1,	Refers to No. 67. Dr. Klodzianowski removed from the Board, but is to remain in Egypt till some other medical post can be arranged for him	141
148	To Lord Cromer ..	35	6,	Refers to No. 123. Sends copy of No. 146, for observations	142
149	India Office ..	..	8,	Hope Turkish Government and Constantinople Board will be pressed to carry out sanitary measures required at Jeddah and Mecca ..	142
150	To Sir E. Monson ..	29	12,	Acknowledges No. 147. Thank Austro-Hungarian Government for action in regard to Dr. Klodzianowski	142
151	To Lord Cromer ..	37	13,	Refers to No. 77. Sends copies of Nos. 147 and 150	143
152	Lord Cromer ..	Telegraphic	28,	Decree inclosed in No. 82 agreed to by all Powers except Greece. Could representation be made to Greek Government thereon, as also on question of Alexandria Municipality?	143

No.	Name.	No.	Date.	Subject.	Page
153	To Mr. Egerton ..	Telegraphic	Nov. 28, 1894	Informs of No. 152. Urge Greek Government to consent	143
154	Mr. Egerton ..	Telegraphic	29,	Refers to No. 153. Instructions sent to Cairo as desired	143
155	Lord Cromer ..	Telegraphic	Dec. 5,	Decree to be issued shortly. All Powers have adhered	143
156	Mr. Egerton ..	59	Nov. 29,	Extends No. 154	144
157	To Board of Trade ..	..	Dec. 7,	Refers to No. 101. Informs of No. 155 ..	144
158	Sir C. Cookson ..	43	13,	Sends Report of Dr. Mackie on meeting of Board. French doctor has failed to take up appointment at Suez. Candidate to be selected to fill vacancy. No English candidate before the Commission	144
159	Lord Cromer ..	27	21,	Arrangements come to with French Consul-General as to successor of Inspector on Suez Quarantine Board	145

ERRATA.

Page 103, No. 100, for "M. Roele" read "M. Roëll."
Page 104, No. 102, line 1, for "12th ultimo" read "5th ultimo."

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Further Correspondence respecting the Quarantine Regulations of Egypt.

[In continuation of Confidential Paper No. 6432.]

No. 1.

The Earl of Rosebery to Dr. Thorne.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 3, 1894.

THE Convention of Venice provides that ships which have had no case of cholera on board shall on arrival in Egypt receive immediate pratique whatever may be the nature of their bills of health, that is, such ships are to receive immediate pratique even though they come from an infected port. You are aware that the Egyptian Quarantine Board has proposed that this provision should be modified in the case of ships from infected ports in the Mediterranean, and that such ships shall not be admitted to pratique till they have completed five days from the date of their departure from the infected port.

The reason put forward in support of this proposal by the French Medical Delegate to the Quarantine Board is that the Convention of Venice lays down no rule for healthy ships from Mediterranean ports. But this is not the case. The provisions of Annexes 1 and 4 to the Convention of Venice are no doubt limited to the Egyptian ports on the Red Sea, owing to the mention of Suez and to the mention of Moses' Wells as the Sanitary station at which various operations are to be performed. The provisions in Annex 3, printed at p. 15 of the inclosed Parliamentary Paper,* are, however, general, and apply to all Egyptian ports. Article 29 provides that ships which are neither "suspected" nor "infected" receive immediate pratique. Article 30 orders that the measures to be taken in the case of "infected" and "suspected" ships wishing to obtain pratique in Egypt or to enter the Suez Canal, when there is cholera in the Mediterranean basin, are to be the same as those at Suez ("seront conformes aux dispositions en vigueur à Suez"). The drafting of these provisions is not very precise, but the obvious meaning is that the Regulations in Egyptian ports on the Mediterranean shall be the same as those in force at Suez with only such minor differences as might be rendered necessary, for instance, by the different situation of the Egyptian Sanitary station on the Mediterranean coast.

By paragraphs 6 and 7 of Article 2, of Annex 4 (p. 16 of the Parliamentary Paper), passengers who land from suspected ships and who wish to enter Egypt are to be detained twenty-four hours at the Sanitary station and their dirty linen is to be disinfected; they then receive pratique. The ship itself also receives pratique after twenty-four hours' detention at the Sanitary station. These provisions refer to ships whose voyage has lasted less than fourteen days; the voyage would, however, always have lasted seven days at least owing to the definition of "infected" ship, namely, a ship that has had cholera on board, but no fresh case for seven days.

* Convention of Venice: Treaty Series No. 8.

By the last paragraph of Article 3 of the same Annex "infected ships" receive pratique in Egypt after certain operations of disinfection and after completing, at the Sanitary station, five days from the date of the last case of cholera.

Thus the Convention provides for all ships on the Mediterranean as well as on the Red Sea coast.

The Regulations in regard to "suspected" and "infected" ships were very carefully considered both at Venice and afterwards at Paris, and it is certain that they involve no avoidable danger to Egypt; but, as it was observed in the letter of the 21st November from this Department to the Local Government Board, it may be doubted whether the present sanitary organization of Egypt affords a sufficient guarantee that persons landing in Egypt with cholera in the stage of incubation could be isolated on their developing the disease before the poison had spread to others and thus formed a focus of infection. Your Minute on the subject inclosed in the letter of the 24th November from the Local Government Board was communicated to Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt. In accordance with a suggestion which he has made in the despatch, copy of which is inclosed,* I have to request you to proceed to Paris for a few days to discuss with the authorities whom the French Government may appoint for the purpose the proposal made by the Egyptian Quarantine Board for the alteration of the Convention of Venice.

A solution will probably be found on the lines suggested in your above-mentioned Minute; you point out that the contingency of the arrival of large numbers of fugitives from a cholera-stricken region can be met by provisions such as those in Article 36 of Annex 3 (p. 15 of the Parliamentary Paper), which allow special measures to be taken against ships in an unfavourable sanitary condition; but in discussing this subject care must be taken not to admit the position which seems to be assumed in the French despatch, an extract from which is inclosed in Lord Cromer's despatch, namely, that the mere shortness of time out from an infected port constitutes an unfavourable sanitary condition.

I entirely concur in the observations made in your Minute as to the danger of sanctioning any deviation in the perfectly sound principles laid down in the Convention of Venice respecting pratique for all healthy ships—principles which have since been confirmed by the Convention of Dresden. Nevertheless, Her Majesty's Government wish carefully to avoid refusing their consent to any modification of the Venice Rules which can be shown to be requisite for the protection of public health in Egypt in consequence of the present condition of the sanitary organization of that country. Such modifications need not affect any ships other than those making very short passages from infected ports, and should not, in the case of well-found ships, especially of those which pass through the Suez Canal, diminish the facilities secured by the Convention. Neither is it necessary that the modifications in the Convention which may ultimately be recommended to the Egyptian Government by the Signatory Powers, should be of a permanent character, for it is to be hoped that Egypt will adopt the system of internal sanitation for which quarantine in any form is but a poor and generally an ineffectual substitute.

Her Majesty's Government trust that you will find the French Sanitary authorities substantially in agreement with you on the points you will discuss with them. In that case the result of your deliberations may conveniently be recorded in a Minute or *procès-verbal* showing the recommendations which the British and French Sanitary authorities are able to make to their respective Governments should the discussions raise any questions which are not of a medical or sanitary order, I have to request you to refer them to me, with any observations which you may think will be useful to me.

A further despatch will be addressed to you as to the time when you should proceed to Paris.

I inclose, for your confidential information, a copy in print of the recent correspondence respecting the Convention of Venice.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

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* See Confidential Paper 6432, No. 46.

No. 2.

The Earl of Rosebery to Dr. Thorne.

Foreign Office, January 3, 1894.

Sir,

YOU will, on arrival in Paris, place yourself in communication with Her Majesty's Ambassador, who will, during the course of your discussions with the French Sanitary authorities, give you the benefit of his advice on any points on which you may seek it.

You will forward under flying seal to his Excellency any communications you may have to address to me while you are at Paris.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 3.

The Earl of Rosebery to Dr. Thorne.

Foreign Office, January 3, 1894.

Sir,

ANNEX 1 to the Sanitary Convention of Venice provides that the Sanitary Station at Moses' Wells shall be furnished with a hospital of twelve beds and with other buildings and appliances. Annex 2 provides that the Quarantine Board of Egypt shall settle the plans, &c., for these buildings. The two despatches herewith inclosed report the proceedings of the Board in connection with this subject.*

I should be glad if you would, during your approaching visit to Paris, endeavour to exchange views with the French Sanitary authorities as to the best and most economical means of carrying out the requirements of this part of the Convention.

It is hardly likely that you will be able to frame any definite plans or estimates without more complete information than will be available at Paris on the climate of Moses' Wells and on the building materials and labour which can be obtained on the shores of the Red Sea. The great experience you have had, however, in examining the plans for temporary and other hospitals in this country, will enable you to put before the French authorities, and perhaps to obtain from them, many elements of information which may be of great use to the Egyptian Board, and on which they will be able to act with their fuller knowledge of local circumstances and requirements.

It must be remembered that if the past is any guide to the future the hospital at Moses' Wells will rarely be wanted for the purposes foreseen by the Convention, perhaps not more than once or twice in two or three years. It is therefore desirable, in the interests of British navigation, which furnishes a large part of the revenue of the Egyptian Board, that the cost of construction and maintenance should be kept as low as possible.

You may also have an opportunity of speaking with the French Sanitary authorities on the question of the amelioration of the pilgrim quarantine station at Tor, the present condition of which formed the subject of the letter of the 5th instant from this Department to the Local Government Board. The Egyptian Quarantine Board must in this case also decide on the action to be taken. It would, nevertheless, be useful if you could induce the French Sanitary authorities to concur in economical views with respect to future arrangements under this head. It is probable that much might be done with a moderate outlay of money. Indeed, Dr. Bitter's Report on Tor shows that the whole administration of the station is such that its reform could be effected without providing very elaborate buildings and appliances.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

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* See Confidential Paper 6432, Nos. 48 and 49.

No. 4.

The Earl of Rosebery to the Marquis of Dufferin.

(No. 2. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, January* 3, 1894.

I INCLOSE a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt respecting a proposal made by the Egyptian Quarantine Board for altering the provisions of the Sanitary Convention of Venice in regard to pratique for vessels with short voyages from infected ports in the Mediterranean.* I have expressed my concurrence in the suggestion made in this despatch, and have instructed Dr. R. Thorne Thorne, C.B., F.R.S., Principal Medical Officer to the Local Government Board, to proceed to Paris and to discuss this question with the French Sanitary authorities who may be selected for the purpose by the French Government.†

I have to request your Excellency to make the necessary communication to the French Government, and should they agree to the proposed discussion of this question between the Sanitary authorities of the two countries, to inquire when the discussion can take place. It is important, in view of the action which must be taken at Cairo, that no delay should occur, and it is believed that Dr. Thorne could go to Paris immediately after the 10th of this month.

I inclose, for your Excellency's information, a copy of the instructions which I have addressed to Dr. Thorne.‡

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 5.

The Earl of Rosebery to the Marquis of Dufferin.

(No. 3. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, January* 3, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 2, Commercial, of this day's date, I have to inform your Excellency that Dr. Thorne Thorne will, on arrival in Paris, place himself in communication with Her Majesty's Embassy; and I have to request your Excellency to give Dr. Thorne the benefit of your advice on any points on which he may need it.

Dr. Thorne will forward to your Excellency, under flying seal, any communication which he may have to address to me while he is in Paris.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 6.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.§

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 3, 1894.

I AM directed by the Earl of Rosebery to state to you, for the information of the Marquis of Ripon, that the Egyptian Quarantine Board is about to consider the best means of carrying out the provisions of the Convention of Venice with regard to the construction of a hospital and other buildings at Moses' Wells, on the shore of the Red Sea, not far from Suez. The provisions in question will be found at p. 9 of the inclosed Parliamentary Paper.‖

Lord Rosebery would be much obliged by the communication to this Department of any papers which may be in Lord Ripon's possession respecting the construction of temporary or other hospitals, or of hospital camps in hot climates.

* See Confidential Paper 6432, No. 46. † No. 1. ‡ No. 3.
§ Also to India Office. ‖ Convention of Venice: Treaty Series No. 8.

The papers are wanted for the information of the British Delegate to the Egyptian Quarantine Board and would doubtless be of great use to the Board in deciding on the plans of the establishment at Moses' Wells.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD GREY.

No. 7.

Sir C. Cookson to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 5, 1894.)

(No. 64. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, December* 25, 1893.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 61 of the 10th instant, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a Report by Dr. Mackie, dated the 23rd instant, on an extraordinary meeting of the Quarantine Board held on the 19th instant to discuss the plan and estimates for a quarantine station at Moses' Wells.

Dr. Mackie incloses a copy of the Minutes of the proceedings, and reports that certain alterations were made in the specifications ("Cahier des Charges") which reduced the maximum cost from 18,000*l.* to 12,000*l.* Dr. Mackie voted in favour of the amended "Cahier des Charges," on condition that it should be distinctly stated when asking for plans and tenders that, although a maximum cost was fixed, the Board desired plans to be drawn up on as economical a scale as possible.

Dr. Mackie adds that the plans of the Austrian Delegate and Dr. Bitter were not discussed at the meeting, but can be presented when the other competitive plans are received by the Board.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 7.

Dr. Mackie to Sir C. Cookson.

Sir, *Alexandria, December* 23, 1893.

I HAVE the honour to report that an extraordinary meeting of the Maritime and Quarantine Sanitary Board was held on Tuesday, the 19th instant, to discuss the plan and estimates for a quarantine station at Moses' Wells, prepared by the Board's Committee of Finance.

I have thought it better on this occasion, instead of my usual Report, to send you a full copy of the Minutes of the meeting, in order that you may have a clearer idea of the feelings of the members present regarding the extent and expense of the establishment in question.

The French Delegates, who are the advocates of a rather expensive and extensive establishment of a very complete nature, basing their arguments on the decision of the Venice Conference, seem more inclined now to endeavour to find some way of modifying the scheme without setting aside any of the decisions of the Conference. The scheme, as proposed at the Conference, being a French one, they naturally wish to see it carried out in its entirety and at whatever cost.

The Estimates ("Cahier des Charges") will now be remodelled to suit the alterations mentioned in the Minutes with a maximum cost fixed at 12,000*l.* instead of 18,000*l.*, as at first proposed. I voted for accepting this, on condition that it should be distinctly stated on the Estimates submitted to competitors for plans that, although the maximum cost was fixed at a certain sum, the Board was desirous that the plans should be elaborated on as economical a scale as possible, although no final decision can be taken until the plans are presented to the Board for discussion, it is evident from this meeting that the majority of the Delegates consider that a much less expensive establishment than that originally proposed would be amply sufficient.

The plan presented by the Austrian Delegate was not discussed, as the original plan modified was accepted. He will be at liberty, however, to present it when the competitive plans are received by the Board. Dr. Bitter has also a plan at a moderate cost to propose.

These plans did not even receive the attention which I think they deserve, as the French Delegates insisted on the original plan being accepted or refused before other plans were presented, as the Committee of Finance had been commissioned by the Board to prepare it.

The French Delegates showed considerable irritation at the proposition made by the President at the opening of the meeting to appoint a new Committee to elaborate another plan before the original one had even been discussed.

The President, in my opinion, committed a serious error of judgment in doing this, and thus, without intending it, probably prevented a serious discussion on the other, and more economic plans.

The President himself being a member of the Committee of Finance, assisted in making out the original "Cahier des Charges," and raised no objection in Committee; at the opening of the meeting he proposed a Committee to elaborate a different and more economic scheme before the original one had been discussed, and without consulting the other Delegates who had worked with him.

This was severely commented on by the French Delegates, and placed the President in a weak position for the rest of the meeting.

The French Sanitary physician cited the case of the Italian Government, which has erected a model quarantine establishment fulfilling the latest requirements of science, and at great expense, instead of temporary and cheap erections.

The Italian Delegate at the Board, however, voted against the modified original scheme for Moses' Wells.

No doubt a substantial building, even at a large cost, would be the cheapest in the end in the far future, but at present it is impossible to say with changing ideas regarding quarantine how far into the future it may be required. The Conference of Venice has inaugurated important modifications which may at no very distant date be still further modified, but for the moment, as a *quid pro quo* for the modifications at Venice, we are bound by the decisions of the Conference which the Board has to observe, and the majority of the Delegates seem to wish to meet at as small a cost as possible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. MACKIE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 7.

Minutes of Proceedings of the Quarantine Board, December 19, 1893.

L'AN 1893 et le jour du Mardi, 19 Décembre, à 10 heures du matin, le Conseil Sanitaire, Maritime, et Quarantenaire s'est réuni en séance extraordinaire sur la convocation du Président.

Sont présents :

Mr. W. F. Miéville, C.M.G., *Président.*
M. le Dr. Ardouin Bey.
M. le Dr. Bitter.
M. le Dr. Kulp, Délégué d'Allemagne.
M. le Conseiller Dr. Klodzianowski, Délégué d'Autriche-Hongrie.
M. le Dr. Mackie, Délégué d'Angleterre.
M. le Dr. Eichstorff, Délégué d'Espagne.
M. le Dr. Colomies, Délégué de France.
M. le Dr. Zancarol, Délégué de Grèce.
M. le Dr. Pally, Délégué de Danemark.
M. le Dr. Morrison, Délégué de Suède et Norvège.
M. le Dr. Duca, Délégué de Turquie.
M. le Dr. Mackie, Médecin d'Angleterre.
M. le Dr. Catelan, Médecin de France.
M. Lombardo Bey, *Secrétaire.*

Le procès-verbal de la séance du 5 Décembre, 1893, est lu, adopté, et signé.
Le Président prend ensuite la parole, et s'exprime ainsi qu'il suit :—

"Messieurs,

"Il y a déjà quinze jours qu'il a été décidé d'ajourner la discussion sur le projet

du Cahier des Charges pour les constructions à faire aux Sources de Moïse, et pendant ce temps vous avez pu l'examiner dans tous ses détails.

"Avant d'ouvrir la discussion, je me permets de vous rappeler que la Conférence Internationale de Venise a décidé à ce sujet d'établir une station de désinfection et d'isolement aux Sources de Moïse, comprenant :—

"(*a.*) Trois étuves à désinfection, dont une sera placée sur un ponton.

"(*b.*) Un hôpital d'isolement de douze lits pour les personnes atteintes de choléra ou de diarrhée cholériforme. Cet hôpital sera disposé de façon à ce que ces malades, les hommes et les femmes, soient isolés les uns des autres.

"(*c.*) Des bâtiments, ou des tentes-hôpital, ou des tentes ordinaires, pour les personnes débarquées non comprises dans le paragraphe précédent.

"(*d.*) Des baignoires et des douches-lavage en nombre suffisant.

"(*e.*) Les bâtiments nécessaires pour les services communs, le personnel médical, les gardes, &c., un magasin, une buanderie.

"(*f.*) Un réservoir d'eau.

"(*g.*) Ces divers bâtiments seront disposés de telle façon qu'il n'y ait pas de contact possible entre les malades, les objets infectés ou suspects, et les autres personnes.

"Je dois, d'autre part, attirer votre attention sur le fait que pendant une période de dix ans (de 1881-1890) cinquante-six navires seulement sont arrivés à Suez de l'Extrême-Orient ayant eu à bord des cas de choléra.

"De ces cinquante-six navires deux seuls se trouvaient dans la catégorie des navires infectés, qui, d'après le nouveau Règlement, devaient être retenus aux Sources de Moïse pour y effectuer le débarquement des passagers et subir la désinfection réglementaire.

"Vingt autres navires ayant eu aussi des cas à bord depuis quatorze jours, mais aucun cas nouveau depuis sept jours, avant leur arrivée à Suez, seraient dans la catégorie des navires suspects devant subir la désinfection avant de transiter le Canal en quarantaine.

"Les trente-quatre autres navires, quoique rentrant dans la catégorie des suspects, seraient autorisés à transiter le Canal en quarantaine après visite médicale, les cas qu'ils ont eu à bord remontant à plus de quatorze jours avant leur arrivée à Suez.

"Prenant l'expérience de ces dix années comme base pour l'avenir, la station des Sources de Moïse ne sera utilisée pendant l'espace de dix ans que vingt-deux fois, soit en moyenne guère plus de deux fois par an.

"Il paraît donc évident que le Conseil agirait avec prudence en installant cette station le plus modestement possible, sans s'écarter des décisions susmentionnées.

"A cet effet j'ai l'honneur de vous proposer, Messieurs, de prier M. l'Inspecteur-Général et M. le Dr. Bitter d'étudier (sur les lieux, si nécessaire, et avec M. le Dr. Ferrari), comment l'on pourrait atteindre ce but, c'est-à-dire, comment l'on pourrait adapter les installations actuelles aux nécessités de l'avenir, et quel serait la dépense minime et le strict nécessaire pour compléter la station des Sources, tout en se conformant aux décisions de la Conférence de Venise."

M. le Conseiller Dr. Klodzianowski dit à son tour qu'il avait préparé un Mémorandum qui combine avec les idées émises par le Président et qui est de la teneur suivante :—

"Messieurs,

"D'après l'esprit de la Conférence de Venise, dont l'expression légale est contenue dans la Convention du 30 Janvier, 1892, et ses Annexes, les navires et les passagers qui feront séjour à la station Sanitaire des Sources de Moïse sont les suivants :—

"1. Les navires de commerce surpris n'ayant ni médecins ni étuve à bord ainsi que les navires postaux suspects voulant libre pratique à Suez.

"2. Les navires infectés (Annexe 1, Articles 2, 6, et Article 3). D'après le Tableau Statistique de l'Administration Quarantenaire du 15 Décembre, 1891, pour dix années écoulées, il y avait pendant ce temps seulement huit navires pouvant entrer dans la catégorie des navires lesquels devraient être retenus aux Sources de Moïse d'après le nouveau Règlement. Si nous retranchons de ce nombre des navires ceux qui rempliront la condition d'avoir une étuve et un médecin à bord, ce qui leur donne le droit de transiter le Canal de Suez, il restera de ces huit navires pendant les dix ans fort peu.

"Ainsi nous n'auront aux Sources de Moïse pas même un bateau par an.

"Soyons très pessimistes et admettons que dans l'avenir il y aura douze bateaux par an aux Sources, ce sera toujours une station très peu fréquentée.

"Par ces raisons je propose une réduction des propositions du Comité des Finances au strict nécessaire sans porter atteinte aux décisions de la Conférence de Venise.

"La Conférence de Venise en abolissant les quarantaines proprement dites et instituant le système de l'inspection, demande que tous les navires en tout temps venant de l'Extrême-Orient, quel que soit la nature de leur patente, doivent subir une visite médicale à Suez.

"C'est à Suez même que le service sera le plus important.

"Pour cette raison on a augmenté le nombre des médecins jusqu'à quatre, un chiffre nullement exagéré, si tous les navires de l'Extrême-Orient doivent être à leur arrivée à Suez inspectés.

"C'est dans l'institution du service à Suez et Tor que le Conseil doit mettre toute son attention.

"Quant à l'établissement des Sources de Moïse, je suis d'avis de modifier ce qui existe en rendant les constructions plus habituelles ainsi que l'endroit même.

"C'est le projet du Dr. Ardouin Bey contenu dans son Rapport d'Inspection du 22 Avril, 1893.

"Je voudrais seulement voir modifiés les détails de ce projet.

"Au lieu de dépenser £ E. 120 pour les plans je serais d'avis de dépenser cet argent pour creuser des puits et chercher de l'eau potable.

"Le nom de l'endroit même nous indique que l'eau s'y trouve.

"A proximité de la station est située une propriété avec jardin, ce qui confirme l'existence de l'eau douce.

"En tout cas il ne faut pas installer des appareils à distillation aux Sources ; ils sont trop coûteux pour une station d'une importance aussi minime.

"Il faut élargir l'installation à désinfection actuelle en y ajoutant des salles d'attente et des bains.

"Du pavillon pour les passagers qui existe faire un pied à terre pour les médecins et employés.

"Le petit office actuel servira de pied à terre aux gens de service et des magasins.

"Deux pavillons d'hôpital contenant chacun six petites chambres à un lit pour pouvoir servir aux personnes des différentes conditions, sexes, et maladies. Chaque pavillon doit avoir deux chambres pour les infirmiers et infirmières, un cabinet pour le médécin et la bactériologie, le médecin habitant l'office, pharmacie, lingerie, et cuisine. A côté une salle mortuaire.

"Pour les passagers il faut construire un présentable pavillon de douze chambres isolables.

"Si on trouve l'eau sur place, ce qui est très probable, on fera des plantations autour des installations.

"La canalisation se fera par des tuyaux en fonte.

"La distribution d'eau sera par tuyaux d'un réservoir élevé de 6 à 8 mètres.

"Toutes les constructions doivent être maçonnées avec des toits en tuiles et vérandah.

"Outre cela la station doit disposer de quelques dizaines de tentes.

"Pour la jetée suffira un appontement en bois.

"On pourrait faire ces améliorations pour £ E. 8,000. Les plans de l'établissement pour la désinfection ainsi que de l'hôpital rendront plus compréhensibles mes propositions."

M. le Conseiller Dr. Klodzianowski, en déposant ses plans et projets, fait observer que M. le Dr. Ardouin Bey, dans son projet, s'est occupé spécialement de séparer les sexes; or, à son avis, en dehors de cela il faut s'occuper aussi des conditions sociales des passagers qui pourront débarquer aux Sources de Moïse et pour lesquels il faudrait des locaux séparés. En outre, il trouve que les pavillons sont trop aérés à cause des vents violents régnant en été et en hiver. Quant au pavillon destiné aux voyageurs il croit que douze chambres suffiraient.

M. le Dr. Mackie fait remarquer que les plans présentés par M. le Conseiller Dr. Klodzianowski quoique modeste pourrait donner lieu à d'autres économies, et cite comme un exemple la suppression de la chambre d'autopsie, qui pourrait être aisément remplacée par une tente.

M. le Dr. Catelan répond à ce qu'ont exposé M. le Président et le Conseiller

Dr. Klodzianowski en citant les propres mots du Professeur Koch, qui a dit qu'il s'agisse de dix passagers contaminés ou d'un seul cela suffirait pour en faire mourir des milliers. C'est du reste M. le Dr. Proust qui, dans une séance tenue par la Conférence Internationale de Venise, qui a fait observer que sur cinquante navires arrivés à Suez et ayant eu des cas de choléra à bord, deux seulement auraient dû, d'après le Règlement actuel, être retenus aux Sources de Moïse pour y subir la désinfection, &c. Il faut donc un établissement sérieux, tandis qu'on cherche à ne pas le faire et à éluder les décisions prises par la Conférence.

M. le Dr. Catelan fait remarquer encore que le Président en proposant MM. les Drs. Ardouin et Bitter, membres Égyptiens, il a complètement exclu le Conseil du côté des membres Consulaires. Il ajoute que le plan présenté par M. le Conseiller Klodzianowski ne peut pas être accepté, car ni lui ni personne autre n'est compétent dans une question qui dépend exclusivement d'un architecte ou d'un ingénieur.

M. le Dr. Mackie trouve que du moment que le Comité des Finances offre une prime pour la présentation des plans, l'on pourrait faire un nouveau Cahier des Charges à prix réduit.

M. le Dr. Catelan insiste pour que si un nouveau plan doit être rédigé cela soit avec le concours du Conseil et que le Cahier des Charges soit soumis à des personnes compétentes. D'après lui le premier Cahier des Charges était conforme aux décisions prises par la Conférence de Venise et qu'il y aurait lieu de le faire exécuter, car si par un hasard quelconque il arriverait un navire transport avec 1,200 militaires on ne saurait où placer les malades devant débarquer et l'on exposerait ainsi pour une fausse économie l'Europe et l'Égypte à une épidémie.

M. le Dr. Zancarol voudrait qu'avant de songer à cette forte dépense le Comité des Finances présente son Budget pour l'année 1894, faisant connaître les recettes et les dépenses.

M. le Président répondant à M. le Dr. Catelan lui fait observer qu'il n'a pas cherché à s'écarter des décisions de la Conférence mais il a simplement soumis une proposition que le Conseil peut accepter ou refuser. Il n'a pas non plus, en désignant les Dr. Ardouin Bey et Bitter pensé à écarter le Conseil.

M. le Dr. Duca fait observer que la Commission Financière, en élaborant le Cahier des Charges, s'est basée sur les décisions de la Conférence de Venise.

Quant au devis de ces installations la Commission s'est basée aussi sur l'avis donné par le Ministère des Travaux Publics, qui avait envoyé sur les lieux un ingénieur pour adresser les plans.

M. le Dr. Duca fait remarquer que le devis de cet ingénieur s'élevait jusqu'à £ E. 23,000, et que la Commission a réduit au maximum £ E. 18,000. Il est donc d'avis qu'il faut demander en Europe, aux architectes ou ingénieurs compétents, des plans et devis ; ces plans reçus on les réunira à ceux de MM. le Conseillers Klodzianowski et Bitter pour les étudier.

Quant à la nomination d'une Commission à envoyer à Suez il croit que cela ne pourra que nous faire perdre du temps, et lorsque son Rapport sera reçu il faudra l'étudier, de manière qu'on n'arriverait jamais à une solution.

M. le Dr. Bitter fait remarquer que lorsque les ingénieurs seront appelés à faire un devis suivant le Cahier des Charges dont le montant des constructions est fixé à un maximum de £ E. 18,000, ils ne pourront pas présenter un devis pour 6,000 ou 8,000 livres ; il faut donc modifier le Cahier des Charges et savoir *à priori* ce que l'on veut faire avec les ressources dont dispose l'Administration.

M. Colomies dit que le Gouvernement a demandé un devis, lequel lui a été donné, et que [*sic*] sur celui-ci que la Commission a fixé la somme de £ E. 18,000 primitivement fixée à £ E. 23,000 par le Ministère des Travaux Publics.

M. Colomies est très surpris de voir M. le Président, qui faisait partie de la Commission, et qui a pris part à toutes ses délibérations, présenter, sans en avoir prévenu ses collègues, une proposition qui détruit complètement tout le travail fait en commun.

Le rejet sans discussion et sans vote du projet présenté par la Commission des Finances et la nomination de deux nouveaux membres auxquels on demanderait d'étudier un autre projet constituerait une motion qui pourrait paraître, à juste titre, blessante pour la Commission, qui s'est donnée tant de peine pour préparer le travail qui est soumis seul aujourd'hui, au nom de tous ses membres, à la délibération du Conseil.

M. le Conseiller Dr. Klodzianowski se référant aux observations faites par M. le Médecin Sanitaire de France sur ce que le Président et lui-même ont dit en parlant

du Cahier des Charges et sur les mots prononcés par le Professeur Koch à Rome, faisant supposer qu'ils ont éludé les décisions prises par la Conférence de Venise au lieu de faire les choses sérieusement, repousse cette accusation attendu que ni lui ni le Président n'ont eu l'idée d'annuler les dites décisions. Il a clairement relevé qu'il s'agit de modifier le Cahier des Charges en réduisant le chiffre de la dépense sans porter atteinte aux décisions de la dite Conférence.

D'autre part, en présentant son plan pour les constructions à faire et pour l'installation d'un hôpital il n'a pas eu la prétention de passer pour un architecte. Il a voulu seulement mettre son idée sur le papier, idée qui manque dans le Cahier des Charges. Il fait observer aussi que l'architecte chargé des constructions serait fort embarrassé sur ce qu'il y aura à faire, car il n'est pas dit pour combien de personnes ces installations doivent servir, à qui elles sont destinées, &c. Il en est de même en ce qui concerne l'hôpital pour lequel les détails manquent, attendu que rien n'y est indiqué.

M. le Dr. Klodzianowski ajoute que dans l'Article 2 du Cahier des Charges il s'agit de la construction d'un bâtiment pour la désinfection; or, s'il ne savait pas de quoi il s'agit il ne pourrait pas comprendre ce que l'on demande. En effet, combien de personnes à la fois faut-il désinfecter? En se basant sur le nombre des douches et de cabinets de toilette qui devront être installés, il suppose qu'il s'agirait seulement de vingt personnes à la fois. Il remarque encore que dans le projet on n'indique pas ce que l'on fera des personnes qui attendront après le débarquement.

M. le Dr. Ardouin Bey répond qu'il est très étonné que M. le Délégué d'Autriche-Hongrie puisse dire que l'on n'a pas suffisamment indiqué dans le Cahier des Charges la destination de chacune des installations à créer ainsi que la distribution et l'affectation de chacune de leur partie. Il maintient au contraire que l'on a fourni aux architectes toutes les données désirables et peut-être même trop de détails. Pour le prouver il lit plusieurs paragraphes du Cahier des Charges relatifs à l'établissement de la désinfection aux douches-lavages aux hôpitaux.

En ce qui concerne spécialement le nombre des passagers à désinfecter, du moment que le nombre des cabines pour douches-lavages et pour baignoires et celui des étuves est spécifié, ainsi que les conditions que doivent présenter ces cabines et la salle de désinfection, les architectes ont les renseignements qui les concernent; quant au nombre des passagers dont on désinfectera à la fois les effets et la façon dont on procédera, cela ne concerne pas les architectes.

Pour l'hôpital le nombre de lits, les dispositions des salles, les conditions qu'elles doivent présenter sont indiqués.

La Commission n'a pas indiqué, dit encore M. le Délégué d'Autriche-Hongrie, où les passagers seront placés. Il répond que la Commission n'avait pas à en informer les architectes puisque la Conférence Sanitaire de Venise a décidé qu'ils seraient logés sous les tentes.

M. Colomies demande que le projet de la Commission soit mis aux voix pour être accepté ou rejeté. Il n'admet pas que des propositions qui tendent à substituer un autre projet à celui qui est présenté par le dit Comité soient discutées et regrette que M. le Président ayant fait lui-même partie de la Commission chargée de préparer le Cahier des Charges puisse insister sur une proposition qui semble désapprouver le travail qui a été fait. Ce travail n'a pas la prétention d'être parfait; il peut être amendé dans le sens des économies préconisées par certains membres, mais il ne saurait être rejeté en bloc sans discussion.

M. le Président répond que par la proposition qu'il a faite il n'a eu nullement l'intention de désapprouver le travail de la Commission, ni il a cru offenser qui que ce soit; il a voulu seulement dans un but d'économie demander une modification au Cahier des Charges, la somme à dépenser lui ayant paru trop élevé, et pour éviter tout froissement il est prêt à formuler autrement sa proposition, c'est-à-dire, qu'il prie la Commission, qui a déjà élaboré le Cahier des Charges, de voir comment on pourrait atteindre le but proposé de réaliser une économie tout en adaptant les installations actuelles aux nécessités de l'avenir et à la dépense minime.

M. Colomies est persuadé que M. le Président, ainsi qu'il vient, d'ailleurs, de le dire lui-même, n'a pas voulu par sa proposition désapprouver ou offenser les membres de la Commission, et il croit que l'on peut tomber d'accord en ajoutant à l'Article 13 du Cahier des Charges la phrase suivante :—

"Le Conseil, voulant faire exécuter ces travaux le plus économiquement possible, établit comme minimum de la dépense £ E. 6,000, et comme maximum, £ E. 18,000.

"Lorsque le Conseil aura reçu les projets qui lui seront présentés, il choisira parmi eux celui qui lui conviendra le mieux."

M. le Dr. Bitter dit qu'on ne peut pas exécuter le projet actuel pour une somme inférieur à £ E. 18,000; il faudrait donc rédiger un projet plus modeste, et réduire la dépense à £ E. 6,000 environ.

M. Colomies répond que si l'on veut réaliser des économies, cela peut se faire en modifiant le projet présenté.

Le Conseil accepte cette proposition, et décide que l'Article 13 sera rédigé comme suit :—

"Le Conseil, désirant faire exécuter ces travaux le plus économiquement possible, établit comme minimum du coût des travaux la somme de £ E. 6,000, et comme maximum celle de £ E. 18,000, recommandant aux soumissionnaires de se tenir aussi près que possible de £ E. 6,000."

M. le Président dit que l'on pourrait aussi ajouter dans le Cahier des Charges que les entrepreneurs pourront utiliser les installations actuelles.

M. le Dr. Catelan est persuadé que lorsque le Cahier des Charges sera connu en Europe, l'on aura des projets en masse. Il ajoute que la Conférence de Venise a entendu installer aux Sources de Moïse des établissements parfaits sur tous les rapports, tant au point de vue de la désinfection qu'au point de vue des hôpitaux. En un mot, la Conférence a voulu créer une station Sanitaire complète dans le genre de celles qui existent en Italie, et il n'appartient pas maintenant au Conseil d'indiquer ce qu'il y a à faire.

M. le Dr. Bitter est, quoiqu'il en soit, d'avis de mettre à la votation la proposition du Président.

M. le Président répond qu'il est très facile de se mettre d'accord en cherchant à se conformer aux décisions de la Conférence, tout en utilisant ce que nous possédons actuellement aux Sources de Moïse, et il propose d'ajouter après l'Article 13 un Article qui serait ainsi conçu :—

"Les concurrents auront la faculté d'utiliser les constructions existantes aux Sources de Moïse, savoir :—

"(*o.*) Un lazaret pour douze passagers, de 8·50 sur 24 mètres.

"(*p.*) Une maisonnette de 10·10 sur 11·30 mètres, servant actuellement d'office.

"(*q.*) Un bâtiment neuf, solidement construit, comprenant une salle à désinfection, et une petite pièce pour la chaudière, 6 sur 14 mètres.

"(*r.*) Une buanderie de 6 sur 7 mètres."

M. le Dr. Mackie dit que déjà il avait soulevé cette observation au Comité des Finances, c'est-à-dire, qu'il a demandé comment l'on pourrait utiliser ce que nous avons aux Sources, et qu'alors M. l'Inspecteur-Général a répondu qu'il n'y avait rien. C'est donc une raison pour approfondir l'étude de cette question.

M. le Dr. Ardouin Bey répond que M. le Dr. Mackie doit faire erreur. Il n'a pas pu dire qu'il n'existait rien aux Sources de Moïse, mais bien que les installations qui s'y trouvent sont peu importantes, et MM. les membres du Conseil peuvent se rappeler que dans son Rapport sur son inspection annuelle à Suez et aux Sources de Moïse il a présenté un projet, avec un plan, dans lequel il utilise les petites constructions, mais la Commission a été d'avis qu'il était préférable de faire des installations entièrement nouvelles, qui seraient, par conséquent, plus parfaites, et ce qui, d'après elle, n'entraînerait pas un surcroît de dépenses considérables.

M. le Médecin Sanitaire de France fait observer que les constructions déjà existantes ne peuvent durer longtemps et qu'un jour on serait forcément obligé de tout remanier.

M. le Délégué de France se demande ce que vont penser les Puissances Signataires de la Conférence de Venise lorsqu'elles apprendront que le Conseil, qui a été chargé par elles de créer une station Sanitaire aux Sources de Moïse, station reconnue indispensable avec les nouveaux Règlements pour prévenir l'introduction en Europe du choléra, veut faire cet établissement comme s'il ne devait jamais être utilisé et avec la plus stricte économie.

Si telle avait été la pensée des Délégués réunis à Venise, ils ne se seraient certainement pas préoccupés de fournir au Conseil de nouvelles ressources par le rétablissement des taxes sur les navires postaux et de demander la participation financière du Gouvernement Égyptien.

M. le Délégué d'Autriche-Hongrie est d'opinion qu'il faut annexer au Cahier des Charges un plan explicatif mentionnant la composition des bâtiments à construire, le matériel à employer, l'épaisseur des murs, &c., afin que les entrepreneurs sachent à quoi s'en tenir.

M. le Dr. Catelan croit que l'on peut supprimer l'établissement des machines distillatoires porté à l'Article 7, M. le Délégué d'Autriche-Hongrie ayant dit que l'on peut trouver aux Sources de l'eau potable.

M. le Dr. Zancarol fait remarquer que par la suppression de l'installation des appareils distillatoires et de la prolongation de la jetée, le maximum de la dépense fixée à £ E. 18,000 est sensiblement réduit et propose que ce maximum soit fixé à £ E. 10,000 environ.

M. le Dr. Ardouin Bey observe que selon la Conférence il faut un réservoir d'eau. Comment peut-on donc l'avoir? On ne doit en conséquence omettre d'en faire mention qu'à condition qu'on réserve une somme pour l'approvisionnement de l'eau. Car, soit que l'on se procure l'eau nécessaire au moyen d'appareils à distiller l'eau de mer ou par des puits qui nécessiteront des sondages multiples et peut-être profonds, il convient en tout cas de prévoir une somme pour cette dépense.

M. le Délégué Ottoman dit à ce propos que la Commission pour l'établissement des machines distillatoires s'est basée sur les décisions de la Conférence édictant qu'il faudra fournir de l'eau distillée ou bouillie.

M. le Dr. Mackie demande si l'on peut être sûr de trouver aux Sources de Moïse, comme l'a déclaré M. le Délégué Sanitaire d'Autriche-Hongrie, de l'eau potable.

M le Dr. Bitter répond que oui si l'on va à une grande profondeur.

Le Conseil après délibération décide de supprimer l'Article 7 (sous réserve de pourvoir, au moment voulu, à la somme nécessaire pour l'approvisionnement de l'eau) ainsi que la dernière partie de l'Article 8 relative à l'installation d'un système de tuyaux conduisant l'eau aux divers établissements.

En ce qui concerne la jetée visée par l'Article 9, *M. le Médecin Sanitaire de France* fait remarquer que cette jetée ayant été construite par le Ministère des Travaux Publics, ce serait empiéter sur les droits du Gouvernement que de vouloir la prolonger de notre propre gré.

M. le Délégué Sanitaire de Grèce demande si le prolongement de la jetée est nécessaire, ainsi que des renseignements sur la jetée qui existe actuellement.

M. le Dr. Ardouin Bey répond que la jetée actuelle ne s'avance pas jusqu'aux eaux profondes, que de plus, ses côtes ne sont pas verticaux mais bien en plan incliné, de telle sorte que pour débarquer les passagers on ne peut se servir que de petites barques ayant un très faible tirant d'eau, et qu'on est en outre obligé de relier la barque à la jetée par une planche sur laquelle doivent descendre les passagers. Le débarquement n'est donc pas pratique et présente de graves inconvénients pour les femmes, les infants, les malades, &c. C'est pour cela que la Commission a demandé le prolongement de la jetée.

Enfin, *M. le Président* déclare qu'il écrira au Gouvernement au sujet de la jetée, et le Conseil décide de supprimer l'Article 9. A la suite de la suppression des Articles 7 et 9, l'Article 8 du Cahier des Charges devient Article 7, les Articles 10, 11, 12, et 13 deviennent respectivement Articles 8, 9, 10, et 11. L'Article ajouté relatif aux installations existant à Tor devient Article 12, et les Articles 14, 15, et 16 deviennent Articles 13, 14, et 15.

M. le Délégué de Grèce dit ensuite qu'il est d'avis de préciser dans le Cahier des Charges le matériel qui doit être employé dans les constructions. Par exemple, à l'hôpital Grec on a fait usage de ciment qui depuis onze ans s'est très bien conservé. Les murs en stuc sont excellents. D'après lui l'asphalte est très mauvais.

M. le Délégué de France répond que n'ayant encore aucun projet sous les yeux nous ne pouvons pas dès maintenant discuter ces détails.

M. le Délégué d'Angleterre pense que les concurrents présenteront probablement plusieurs plans.

M. le Dr. Bitter est toujours d'avis à adopter la proposition du Président tendant à effectuer le moins de dépenses possibles.

M. le Président répond que pour que tout le monde se mette d'accord il retire sa proposition et demande au Conseil s'il accepte le Cahier des Charges tel qu'il vient d'être modifié et dont copie est annexée au présent procès-verbal?

Cette demande est soumise au vote et acceptée par 9 voix contre 3.

Ont voté pour approuver le Cahier des Charges: MM. les Drs. Duca, Mackie, Eichstorff, Morrison, Kulp, Klodzianowski, Pally, Colomies, et Ardouin Bey.

Ont voté contre: MM. les Drs. Torella, Zancarol, et Bitter.

M. le Président fait ensuite observer que la date du 1er Mars fixée pour la remise

des projets étant trop avancée, il propose que le Conseil accepte de la différer au 1er Mai, 1894.

Cette proposition est acceptée à l'unanimité.

L'ordre du jour étant épuisé la séance est levée à 11 heures et quart.

No. 8.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir C. Cookson.

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, January* 9, 1894, 1 P.M.

YOUR despatch No. 64, Commercial.

You will, no doubt, have been informed by Lord Cromer that question will be unofficially discussed with French Sanitary authorities at Paris by Dr. Thorne Thorne.

Colonial and India Departments have been consulted also.

Information of great value to the Board may thus result.

No. 9.

The Marquis of Dufferin to the Earl of Rosebery.—(*Received January* 10.)

(No. 6. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Paris, January* 9, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 2, Commercial, of the 3rd instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a note which I have addressed to M. Casimir-Perier respecting the proposal made by the Egyptian Quarantine Board for altering the provisions of the Sanitary Convention of Venice in regard to pratique for vessels with short voyages from infected ports in the Mediterranean, and in which I asked to be informed of the earliest date that the proposed discussion, if accepted by the French Government, could take place in Paris.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

Inclosure in No. 9.

The Marquis of Dufferin to M. Casimir-Perier.

M. le Président du Conseil, *Paris, January* 9, 1894.

THE attention of Her Majesty's Government has been drawn by Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo to a proposal made by the Egyptian Quarantine Board for altering the provisions of the Sanitary Convention of Venice in regard to pratique for vessels with short voyages from infected ports in the Mediterranean.

From confidential discussions which have taken place between M. de Reversaux and Lord Cromer it appears that the views of our respective Governments are in principle identic, the only difference being in questions of detail. M. de Reversaux and Lord Cromer are both agreed that these differences as to detail would be more easily adjusted in London or Paris than in Cairo, and Lord Cromer has therefore suggested that our respective Sanitary Administrations should enter into communication with one another with a view to coming to a settlement which should find expression in identic instructions to be addressed to the English and French Representatives at Cairo.

Her Majesty's Government concur with the suggestion made by Lord Cromer, and I have therefore been instructed by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to request your Excellency to be so good as to inform me of the views of the French Government upon this subject, and in the event of the proposed discussion being accepted in principle, I should be much obliged if your Excellency would inform me how soon it could take place.

Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that, in view of the action to be taken at Cairo, no delay should occur, and I am informed that Dr. Thorne Thorne, Principal Medical Officer to the Local Government Board, would be ready to come to Paris

immediately after the 10th of this month to discuss the question with the French Sanitary authorities who may be selected for the purpose by the Government of the Republic.

I have, &c.
(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

No. 10.

Foreign Office to Sir C. Cookson.

(No. 1. Commercial.)

Foreign Office, January 11, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Rosebery to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches No. 60, Commercial, of the 9th ultimo, and No. 61 of the 10th ultimo.

As regards quarantine stations, I am to inform you that details of a local nature must be left for the consideration of Her Majesty's officers at Alexandria, and that, generally, measures which will not involve undue expenditure should be supported by them.

The questions respecting the plague and yellow fever have been referred for advice to the proper Department of Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD GREY.

No. 11.

Foreign Office to Council Office.

Foreign Office, January 11, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Rosebery to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords of the Council, the papers noted in the margin * respecting the Egyptian Quarantine Regulations for preventing the importation from abroad of yellow fever and Oriental plague.

The Convention of Venice contains the amended Cholera Regulations for Egypt (p. 162 following), but the amendment of the Regulations applying to yellow fever and plague was, by the last paragraph but three of the Convention, left to the Egyptian Quarantine Board. The President of the Board has now submitted the inclosed drafts of Regulations, and I am to state that Lord Rosebery would be glad to receive any advice which their Lordships may have to offer on these drafts. It would be convenient that their Lordships' views should be stated in time to be communicated to the British Delegate to the Quarantine Board before the month of March next, when the draft Regulations will be considered by the Board.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD GREY.

No. 12.

Lord Cromer to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 15.)

(No. 1. Commercial.)

Cairo, January 2, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 21 of the 11th ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of a Notice published in yesterday's official journal,† and issued by Mr. Miéville, President of the Alexandria Quarantine Board, stating the conditions under which that body invite tenders for the construction of the lazaretto and quarantine buildings proposed to be erected at Moses' Wells.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CROMER.

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* Convention of Venice: Treaty Series No. 8; Draft Regulations, in Sir C. Cookson's No. 60, Commercial, of December 9, 1893.

† Not printed.

No. 13.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(Received January 15.)

Downing Street, January 13, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Marquis of Ripon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, inquiring whether there are any papers in the possession of this Department respecting the construction of hospitals or hospital camps in hot climates which would be of use to the British Delegate to the Egyptian Quarantine Board.

There is no printed information on the subject at this Office which is likely to give much assistance in the matter, and I am to suggest that a communication should be addressed to the War Office, if this step has not been taken already, as it is understood that that Office will probably be able to furnish useful advice on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD FAIRFIELD.

No. 14.

Foreign Office to War Office.

Foreign Office, January 19, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Rosebery to state to you, for the information of Mr. Secretary Campbell-Bannerman, that the Quarantine Board of Egypt is about to erect at Moses' Wells, on the shore of the Red Sea, the small hospital and other buildings required by the Convention of Venice.

A copy of the Convention is inclosed. The specification of the buildings required will be found at p. 9.

Lord Rosebery would be glad to receive any information which Mr. Campbell-Bannerman may possess respecting the construction of hospitals, &c., in hot climates, and which would be of use to the British members of the Egyptian Quarantine Board in considering the plans, &c., of the establishment at Moses' Wells.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

No. 15.

Sir C. Cookson to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 20.)

(No. 1. Commercial.)

Alexandria, January 12, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch to your Lordship No. 64, Commercial, of the 25th ultimo, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a Report by Dr. Mackie, inclosing a copy of the specifications for the quarantine establishment at Moses' Wells,* which will be submitted to competition, prizes being offered by the Board for the best, and, at the same time, most moderate, plans.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

Inclosure in No. 15.

Dr. Mackie to Sir C. Cookson.

Alexandria, January 3, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of "specifications" for the quarantine establishment to be erected at Moses' Wells, to be submitted to competition for the

* Not printed.

best and cheapest plan. Two prizes are offered by the Quarantine Board, one of £ E. 80 and one of £ E. 40 for the best and second best plans selected by the Board.

A plan involving a moderate price for execution, will, *cæteris paribus*, have the best chance of being accepted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. MACKIE.

No. 16.

India Office to Foreign Office.—(Received January 20.)

India Office, January 20, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India to acknowledge the receipt of Sir E. Grey's letter, dated the 3rd January, 1894, asking for copies of any available papers regarding the construction of temporary or other hospitals or of cholera camps in India.

In reply, I am directed to state that in regard to the formation of cholera camps no further instructions can be traced to the India Office beyond those contained in the "Cholera Outbreak Rules" which formed the subject of a Foreign Office letter dated the 5th December, 1893, and of the India Office reply dated the 15th December, 1893. Rules 8 to 42 of the "Cholera Outbreak Rules" refer specially to the organization and management of cholera camps; and Rule 34 dwells on the necessity for changing camping-grounds when cholera is persistent among the troops (or other persons, such as prisoners) moved into camp.

As to the construction of hospitals, certain principles of construction were laid down by the Army Sanitary Commission in 1882, in their "Suggestions for Sanitary Works and Measures in India." No spare copy of these suggestions is available; but a copy of "Section IV, Principles of Hospital Construction," has been made and is forwarded.*

If it is considered desirable, the Earl of Kimberley will ask the Government of India to forward copies of any other papers they may have on the subject. Such papers could, if Lord Rosebery so desired, be sent direct from India to the Sanitary Board at Alexandria.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. GODLEY.

No. 17.

Sir C. Cookson to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 22.)

(No. 2. Commercial.)

Alexandria, January 12, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of a Report by Dr. Mackie, dated the 2nd instant, proposing that the Indian weekly Health Returns should no longer be communicated to the Quarantine Board, but should be retained at this Consulate-General for information if required.

I have the honour to inclose a copy of my reply to Dr. Mackie.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 17.

Dr. Mackie to Sir C. Cookson.

Alexandria, January 2, 1894.

Sir,

AFTER the reorganization of the Quarantine Board as required by the Conference of Venice, I asked the President to omit from the order of the day the Sanitary Returns from India.

* Not printed.

These had formerly figured as a stereotyped question on the order of the day as "Nouvelles Sanitaires de Bombay-Madras et Calcutta" for every meeting of the Board, notwithstanding that the Returns were distributed to every Delegate on being received.

Standing thus on the order of the day, it often gave an opportunity to a Delegate who wished to avail himself of it to raise vexatious discussions, and make vexatious propositions if there seemed to be a tendency to an increase in cholera mortality. I had often wished before to have it omitted from the order of the day, but to avoid disagreeable questions I had not interfered, the practice having been established for many years. It has been omitted now since November, and no question has been raised. Several of the Delegates have remarked that, with the new order of things with regard to quarantine, these Returns have now no practical importance for the Board.

The Returns of the last few weeks I have not communicated to the Board, and unless you wish me to continue to communicate them regularly I would suggest that the mortality from cholera only should be communicated to me by you for my information, and that the Table of Returns from India should be kept at your Consulate-General for information if asked for, or to be communicated by me only should cholera be declared epidemic. I see no advantage, but the contrary, in keeping India constantly under the eye of the Board.

The Russian Delegate is the only one who has asked me unofficially why the Returns are stopped. I pointed out to him that his Government sent no regular Returns, and was even tardy in doing so when asked for them. I pointed out to him also that with the new Regulations they were now of no practical value to the Board. In that he agreed, but said they were useful as information for his Government. I told him that the Returns were not specially prepared for the Egyptian Quarantine Board, but were copies of the official Government Returns, which his Government could obtain from India or through the Ambassador in London.

I informed Mr. Miéville that I intended to stop communicating them, and he agreed that there was no practical use in continuing their regular communication.

I shall be glad to have your opinion on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. MACKIE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 17.

Sir C. Cookson to Dr. Mackie.

Alexandria, January 4, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to your Report of the 2nd instant, I have to inform you that I concur in your opinion that the regular communication of the Indian weekly Health Returns to the Quarantine Board is no longer necessary. The Returns in question will therefore in future be retained at this Consulate-General, the mortality from cholera being communicated to you for your information.

I am, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

No. 18.

Foreign Office to Sir C. Cookson.

(No. 2. Commercial.)

Foreign Office, January 24, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to the despatch from this Office No. 16, Commercial, of the 21st ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Rosebery to inclose, for Dr. Mackie's information, copy of "Section IV of Principles of Hospital Construction" laid down by the Army Sanitary Commission in 1882 in their "Suggestions for Sanitary Works and Measures in India."*

* Inclosure in No. 16 (not printed).

I am to instruct you to inquire if Dr. Mackie would wish for copies of any other papers on the subject which may be in the possession of the Government of India.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

No. 19.

Foreign Office to India Office.

Foreign Office, January 27, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Rosebery to transmit to you, to be laid before the Secretary of State for India, a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Alexandria,* inclosing one from Dr. Mackie, recommending that the Indian weekly Health Returns should no longer be communicated to the Quarantine Board, but should be retained at the Consulate-General for information if required.

I am to request that you will move the Earl of Kimberley to favour his Lordship with his opinion on this proposal.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD GREY.

No. 20.

Lord Cromer to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received January 29.)

(No. 2. Commercial.)

Cairo, January 21, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward a copy of the "Cahier des Charges" published in the "Official Journal" for the information of contractors wishing to compete for the construction of a sanitary establishment at Moses' Wells.†

I have, &c.
(Signed) CROMER.

No. 21.

War Office to Foreign Office.—(Received February 13.)

War Office, Pall Mall, February 12, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 19th ultimo, I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to transmit herewith, for the information of the Earl of Rosebery, a statement showing the various points to be kept in view in designing infection hospitals for hot climates.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RALPH THOMPSON.

Inclosure in No. 21.

Points to be kept in view in designing Infection Hospitals for Hot Climates.

1. TO effectively drain the site.
2. To raise the lowest floor of the building some 4 feet, as a minimum, above the ground level, and to leave the space below the floor open for the circulation of air, and protected by an iron grating with access.

* No. 17. † Not printed.

The ground under the building to be concreted over, and to be laid with a fall from the centre outwards for facility of cleansing.

3. To separate each item or unit of the establishment from its neighbours by a sufficiently wide interval for general site ventilation.
4. To surround the sick wards—and as far as possible the rest of the buildings—by an open verandah of ample width.
5. To provide covered ways, open at the sides, for intercommunication between the various buildings.
6. To place all w.c's. and suchlike accessories to the leeward of the wards.
7. To separate w.c.'s, &c., from the wards by cross-ventilated lobbies.
8. To distribute the sick into as many small wards as the efficient administration of the hospital will allow.
9. To provide a floor area of 144 square feet, and a ward capacity of 2,000 cubic feet, for each patient, the wards being not less than 24 feet wide.
10. To light and ventilate every ward from both its longer sides, and to provide abundant air outlets at the highest point in the roof.
11. To provide, as far as possible, non-absorbent floors and wall surfaces, especially the former, so that surface impurities may be readily removed.
12. To provide drying closets for airing linen before issuing it to the sick.
13. The inclosures of hospitals should be formed of railings on dwarf walls. (Not high walls.)
14. To round off all salient and re-entering angles within the buildings, so that there may be no dirty corners, and the free circulation of air may be facilitated.
15. Not to economize in the construction of the roof, which should be covered with layers of suitable materials, with intervening air spaces.
16. Buildings allotted to sick or convalescents should be arranged on the site so as to receive all healthy winds on their sides.
17. Roof water should be carefully collected by eaves, gutters, and rain-water pipes, and either tanked or conveyed away from the site. The space immediately round each hospital block should be sloped, and paved or cemented to allow of the water running freely away from the building to the surface drains.
18. To avoid a too permanent form of construction. Huts of a solid and weather-proof, but not too durable a nature, capable of being destroyed and inexpensively replaced after a few years of occupation, being considered more suitable for hospitals intended for the treatment of infectious diseases than buildings constructed to last for many years, as such become permanently foul after long occupation.
19. The Suakin-Berber hospital hut (wooden) was favourably reported upon in 1885.

Drawings could be furnished if desired.

20. The provision of a small steam disinfector in a separate building.

(Signed) J. T. MARSH, *Lieutenant-Colonel, R.E.*

January 23, 1894.

No. 22.

The Earl of Rosebery to Sir Clare Ford.

(No. 4 A. Commercial.)

Foreign Office, February 14, 1894.

Sir,

COUNT TORNIELLI referred, while conversing with me this afternoon, to the proposed appointment by the Egyptian Government of a certain number of medical officers under the Board of Health.

His Excellency said that there were several Italian applicants, and that, although the requirements of the service must, of course, be complied with, his Government would be very glad if some of their candidates could be appointed, more especially as Italy was the only country, perhaps, which shared the English view with regard to quarantine.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROSEBERY.

No. 23.

India Office to Foreign Office.—(Received February 15.)

India Office, February 15, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to Mr. Bertie's letter dated the 27th January, 1894, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to say that he approves Dr. Mackie's proposal that the weekly Health Returns received from India should be kept at the Consulate-General, and should be communicated to the Alexandria Quarantine Board only when they are asked for, or when Dr. Mackie deems necessary.

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. GODLEY.

No. 24.

Mr. Austin Lee to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received February 16.)

(Telegraphic.) *Paris, February* 16, 1894.

HAVE you received information that bills of health for night passage through Suez Canal are no longer delivered at Suez?

No. 25.

The Earl of Rosebery to Mr. Austin Lee.

(Telegraphic.) *Foreign Office, February* 16, 1894, 5 P.M.

YOUR telegram of to-day.
No such information received.

No. 26.

Sir C. Cookson to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received February 19.)

(No. 4. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, February* 9, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of a Report by Dr. Mackie on a meeting of the Quarantine Board, held on the 6th instant, at which Sanitary Guards for the Suez Canal, as provided for by the Venice Convention, were elected. Of the ten Guards elected, 2 were British, 2 French, 2 Austrian, 2 Italian, 1 Greek, and 1 Egyptian.

Dr. Mackie states that a Committee composed of the British, French, Austrian and Italian Delegates was appointed to examine the documents of candidates for the three posts as quarantine doctors at Suez.

In conclusion, Dr. Mackie states that two members of the Finance Committee presented a Budget for 1894, which differed materially from that drawn up by Mr. Miéville, the former showing a deficit of more than 3,000*l.*, and the latter a surplus.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 26.

Dr. Mackie to Sir C. Cookson.

Alexandria, February 6, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that a meeting of the Maritime and Quarantine Sanitary Board was held to-day, Dr. Ardouin Bey presiding in the absence of Mr. Miéville.

The first question on the order of the day was the election of ten Sanitary Guards for the transit of the Suez Canal, as required by the Conference of Venice. For these ten appointments about 200 applications had been received, the largest number being from French, Austrians, Italians, and Greeks.

The Committee appointed to examine the certificates and qualifications of the applicants called in the assistance of the Delegates presenting them, the British Delegate representing the English applicants. The greatest difficulty was experienced in selecting the limited number of ten from such a number, and a greater difficulty still was experienced in selecting the number to be appointed for each nationality interested. The French Delegate asked that three of them should be French, on account of the very large number of applications he had presented. The British Delegate asked that three at least should be English, on account of British interest in the navigation of the Suez Canal, thus leaving only four to be distributed amongst the other nationalities. The Italian and Austrian Delegates protested strongly, and things seemed to be coming to a deadlock. It was at last, however, agreed to present to the Board a list of ten, composed as follows: 2 British, 2 French, 2 Austrian, 2 Italian, 1 Greek, and 1 Egyptian. None of the Egyptian applicants possessed the precise qualifications required, inasmuch as none of them were actually "Sous-Officiers" of the army or navy. The one accepted had been a "Sous-Officier," but had attained the rank of officer. It was decided, however, to make an exception, so as not to exclude the Egyptians altogether. Other Delegates had applications from officers who had been "Sous-Officiers," but it was decided, on account of the large number of applications, to adhere strictly to the text of the Conference, which requires the Guards to be selected from "Sous-Officiers."

The list of ten selected by the Committee was presented to the Board to-day, and, after some discussion, was accepted unanimously.

The guards will enter on their work on the 1st June, and will then be classed according to the opinion formed of their qualifications.

A Committee, consisting of the Delegates for Great Britain, France, Austria, and Italy, was named to examine the documents of candidates for the three vacancies of quarantine doctors required for Suez. For these three vacancies there are over 200 applications, about twenty-five being English.

Two members of the Finance Committee presented a project of a Budget for 1894, differing naturally from the project made out by Mr. Miéville. The latter, which had not been presented to the Board, but only distributed to the members, showed a surplus, whilst the former shows a deficit of from 3,000*l.* to 4,000*l.* The question was not discussed, but was referred to the Finance Committee to be studied.

The framing of the budget for this year presents some difficulties on account of the reorganization of the Board entailing expenditure which has not existed in er budgets.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. MACKIE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 26.

Conseil Sanitaire, Maritime, et Quarantenaire d'Égypte.

LE Comité chargé d'examiner les candidatures aux emplois de Gardes Sanitaires du Canal de Suez et aux Sources de Moïse, assisté des Délégués Sanitaires de chacun des pays auxquels appartiennent les candidats, après avoir examiné les nombreuses

demandes qui lui ont été remises, a décidé de présenter au Conseil les noms des vingt-trois candidats ci-après, tous anciens Sous-Officiers.

	Nationalité.	Ans.
MM. Agli, Arrigone	Italien	24
Boussard, Henri	Français	29
Berthelot, Eugène	"	38
Economides, Antoine	Hellène	25
Goodwin, Frédéric	Anglais	27
Hall, Georges	"	30
Helfeld, Charles	"	23
Knee, Vincent	Autrichien	38
Lombardo, Silade	Italien	25
Mouton, Eugène	Français	27
Pérès, Manuel	"	(?)
Perlich, Antoine	Autrichien	34
Popovich, Étienne	"	41
Paganelli, Pierre	Italien	26
Piccoui, Rodolfo	"	33
Rocca, A. Godefroi	Français	37
Rouby, Alexandre	"	34
Razai, Soliman	Égyptien	35
Sassella, Stelis	Hellène	43
Salvatori, Frédéric	Italien	29
Tsoukatos, Georges	Hellène	35
Xantopoulidis, Phocion	"	27
Zorzi, Alexandre	Autrichien	27

Parmi ces vingt-trois candidats le Comité et les Délégués des pays intéressés ont choisi les dix personnes suivantes :—

	Nationalité.
Boussard, Henri	Français.
Goodwin, Frédéric	Anglais.
Helfeld, Charles	"
Knee, Vincent	Autrichien.
Paganelli, Pierre	Italien.
Perlich, Antoine	Autrichien.
Razai, Soliman	Égyptien.
Rocca, Godefroi	Français.
Salvatori, Frédéric	Italien.
Tsoukatos, Constantin	Hellène.

Alexandrie, le 3 Février, 1894.

No. 27.

Sir C. Cookson to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received February 19.)

(No. 5. Commercial.)

Alexandria, February 9, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a confidential Report by Dr. Mackie, dated the 6th instant, on the question of the appointment of three quarantine doctors at Suez.

Dr. Mackie states that the question will be a difficult one, as each Delegate will endeavour to obtain the appointment of one of his own nationality. He points out that Italy, France, and Greece are already represented in the Quarantine Service, while England, Austria, and Germany are unrepresented. Dr. Mackie hopes to obtain the nomination of one English doctor at Suez, but thinks that it will be difficult to obtain more. He states that he declined to join with the Austrian Delegate in endeavouring to obtain the appointment of an Englishman, an Austrian,

and a German, in order that he might remain free to obtain, if possible, the appointment of two Englishmen.

In reference to Dr. Mackie's question whether he should give the preference in the election to any particular nationality (observing that the appointment of an Italian should be out of the question, as Italy is already over-represented), it appears to me that this is a matter of indifference to English interests, provided that there be an adequate number speaking that language.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

Inclosure in No. 27.

Dr. Mackie to Sir C. Cookson.

(Confidential.)

Alexandria, February 6, 1894.

Sir,

AT a meeting of the Quarantine Board held to-day a Committee composed of British, French, Austrian, and Italian Delegates was named to examine the testimonials of applicants for the three vacancies of sanitary doctors for Suez.

For these three vacancies I understand there are over 200 applications, about twenty-five being English. The French, Austrian, Italians, and Greeks have a large number of applicants; there are also a few Belgians.

I have not yet examined the papers of the English applicants to see how many of them possess the required qualifications.

The appointment of men to these three vacancies is going to be a very difficult matter; each Delegate will naturally wish to see a man appointed of his own nationality.

The Powers most interested in the navigation of the Suez Canal are England, France, Austria, Italy, and, in a less degree, Germany.

Three Italian doctors already occupy high places in the Quarantine Service, viz., the Sanitary Agent at Suez, Port Saïd, and Alexandria, so that Italy is already well represented. France has one doctor in the service, Dr. Fiter, and one, Dr. Ardouin Bey, in the Administration, Inspector-General. England, Austria, and Germany are unrepresented.

I state these facts as this style of argument was brought forward by the Austrian Delegate in the discussion over the appointment of "Gardes Sanitaires." The French Delegate claimed the nomination of three "Gardes Sanitaires" for France, allowing the same number for Great Britain, and proposed one for Austria, one for Italy, Egypt, and Greece.

The Austrian claimed more, as Austria was not represented by an employé in the service. Greece has already one doctor in the service, viz., the Medical Director of Tor.

I think the Board generally recognizes the right, perhaps even the prior right, of England to have the nomination of one doctor at Suez. I hope to obtain that, but with so much competition it will be difficult to obtain more. The nominations will be made by secret votation, so that one cannot tell how Delegates may vote, although they may promise support.

The Austrian Delegate has come to me with a proposal that we should try to get a combination to vote for an Englishman, an Austrian, and a German. I have promised no support to any one, and am perfectly free, and if opportunity should present itself, which is not at all likely, I should endeavour to obtain votes for two English. I believe there is only one German candidate, and it seems doubtful if he possesses the required qualifications.

I should be glad to know if Lord Cromer or yourself have a preference for any nationality for the places in question. I think an Italian nomination ought to be put out of the question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. MACKIE.

No. 28.

Foreign Office to Sir C. Cookson.

(No. 3. Commercial.)

Foreign Office, February 20, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to your despatch No. 2, Commercial, of the 12th ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Rosebery to inform you that his Lordship approves Dr. Mackie's proposal that the weekly Indian Health Returns should only be communicated to the Egyptian Quarantine Board when they are asked for, or when Dr. Mackie deems it necessary.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD GREY.

No. 29.

Foreign Office to Sir C. Cookson.

(No. 4. Commercial.)

Foreign Office, February 21, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Rosebery to transmit to you a copy of a letter from the British Director of the Suez Canal resident in Paris,* from which it appears that the Health Office at Suez has ceased to issue bills of health at night to ships wishing to enter the Suez Canal; and I am to instruct you to call upon Dr. Mackie for an immediate Report on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD GREY.

No. 30.

Foreign Office to Sir C. Cookson.

(No. 5. Commercial.)

Foreign Office, February 26, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Rosebery to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 5, Commercial, of the 9th instant, respecting the doctors to be appointed in order to carry out the Quarantine Regulations appended to the Convention of Venice.

I am to request you to instruct Dr. Mackie to secure the appointment of at least one competent English doctor. Beyond this he should not pledge himself to any one nationality rather than to another, but should be guided by the fitness of each candidate for whom he may be asked to vote.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD GREY.

No. 31.

Sir C. Cookson to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received March 10.)

(No. 6. Commercial.)

Alexandria, March 1, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a Report by Dr. Mackie, with its inclosure, on an extraordinary meeting of the Quarantine Board held on the 27th ultimo, at which it was decided that free pratique should thenceforward be given to vessels by night as well as by day, as required by the Venice Sanitary Convention.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

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* Mr. Austin Lee, February 18, 1894.

Inclosure 1 in No. 31.

Dr. Mackie to Sir C. Cookson.

Alexandria, February 27, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that an extraordinary meeting of the Quarantine Board, called by request of the Delegates of France and England, was held to-day to consider the question of admitting vessels to free pratique at Suez by night as well as by day, as required by the decisions of the Conference of Venice.

When the reorganization of the Quarantine Board was commenced on the 1st November last, the members decided, without reflecting on the inconvenience to navigation which might arise, that until the full complement of medical officers were appointed for Suez, the medical visit could be paid, and pratique given to vessels during the day only. According to the decision of the Venice Conference, all vessels arriving from the Red Sea must undergo a medical visit before receiving free pratique.

The French Delegate stated that the agents of Navigation Companies had pointed out the great inconvenience and injustice of keeping vessels, especially postal steamers, a whole night at Suez for want of men to pay the required medical visit. He pointed out that we were not yet in a position to say when the medical men to be named would assume duty at Suez, and that it might not be for an indefinite period. He proposed, therefore, that if the two medical men at present in the service at Suez were not sufficient, that a temporary assistant should be sent.

The Delegate for Great Britain observed that he felt sure the decision of the Board on the 1st November had been taken lightly, and without knowledge of the inconvenience it might occasion. With regard to the number of doctors in the service at present in Suez, viz., two, he pointed out that that was the number required by the Conference to carry on the day and night duty. That although the Conference had recommended four medical men for the work at Suez, it was stated that two of them should, if occasion required, be told off to reside in the quarantine hospital at Moses' Wells, one for the contagious and one for the non-contagious cases. Should this occasion arise with four medical men at Suez, there would be left only two for the medical visit to vessels. That number was therefore considered sufficient. He proposed, therefore, that the two medical men now at Suez should be asked to undertake the day and night service so long as one of them, who is Director of Tor, was not required at his station.

The Acting President observed that the remarks of the British Delegate were just, and he had no hesitation in proposing to the Board that the medical visit should be made by night as well as by day.

Proposition accepted without dissension.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. MACKIE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 31.

Resolution passed by the Quarantine Board, February 27, 1894.

LE Conseil a décidé qu'à partir d'aujourd'hui la visite médicale des navires rendue obligatoire par la décision du Conseil en date du 1er Novembre en conformité des Résolutions adoptées à la Conférence Sanitaire Internationale de Venise sera faite à Suez pour tous les navires qui arrivent de l'Extrême Orient et de la Mer Rouge aussi bien de nuit que de jour.

Si cette visite est favorable, la libre pratique sera aussitôt accordée aux navires de façon qu'aucun retard ne soit apporté à leur entrée dans le Canal Maritime, même pendant la nuit.

Le Président par intérim,
(Signé) DR. ARDOUIN.

Alexandrie, le 27 *Février*, 1894.

No. 32.

Sir C. Cookson to the Earl of Rosebery.—(Received March 19.)

(No 8. Commercial.)

Alexandria, March 10, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of a Report by Dr. Mackie, inclosing a copy of the Provisional Budget for 1894, presented to the Board by the Committee of Finance, which shows an estimated deficit of 4,889*l.*

Dr. Mackie observes that it will be difficult to know until the new organization has been in force for a year what the deficit will amount to; and he adds that, if the estimated deficit of 4,888*l.* be made up from the reserve fund, the latter will have diminished by the end of the present year to 9,068*l.*

I have, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 32.

Dr. Mackie to Sir C. Cookson.

Alexandria, March 6, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that a meeting of the Maritime and Quarantine Sanitary Board was held to-day, Dr. Ardouin Bey presiding.

The President *pro tem.* presented a Provisional Budget for 1894, prepared by the Committee of Finance.

On account of the changes to be introduced into the service, to fulfil the requirements of the Venice Convention, it is impossible for this year to establish an exact or even approximative budget, so that the Committee has preferred to call it a "Budget Provisoire" until it is seen what changes actually take place.

The budget, which according to custom has always been based on the receipts and expenditure of the last three years, has this year been based on the receipts and expenditure of the three years 1890, 1891, and 1892—the year 1893 having been omitted on account of the very exceptional nature of the pilgrimage and consequent exceptional receipts and expenditure—calculated on the bases of the three years mentioned, the budget for this year shows a deficit of 4,889*l.*

The reserve fund of the Board which, at the end of the financial year 1888, amounted to 27,294*l.*, had diminished, by the 31st December, 1893, to 13,957*l.*, that is to say, in five years it had diminished by 13,337*l.*, or about one-half. If the deficit of 4,889*l.* calculated in the present budget actually takes place, and has to be made good out of the reserve fund, it will have diminished by the end of the present year to 9,068*l.*

According to the existing Regulations, the deficit is to be made up by the Egyptian Government. The Conference of Venice proposed that it should be made up by a tax imposed on the navigation of the Suez Canal, either on passengers, exclusive of military and pilgrims, or on tonnage. Even were such a tax agreed on, it seems to me it would be difficult to know the exact or approximative amount required until a year has passed with the new organization of the service in force.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. MACKIE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 32.

The Committee of Finance to the Members of the Quarantine Board.

Alexandrie, le 31 *Janvier*, 1894.

Messieurs,

LES Soussignés, membres du Comité des Finances, après avoir attentivement étudié les détails contenus dans les Annexes du projet de Budget Provisoire qui a été dernièrement distribué, se font un devoir de vous faire part des observations suivantes, qu'ils sont d'accord d'introduire dans le budget du Service Quarantenaire pour l'année 1894.

Dans le dit projet de budget une somme de £ E. 5,866 est inscrite comme prévisions des droits sur les passagers en quarantaine. Cette somme est basée sur les données des trois dernières années de ce chef de recettes. Or, comme il est notoire que l'année 1893 présentait des circonstances tout à fait exceptionnelles, en ce sens, que le nombre de pèlerins qui ont subi leur quarantaine à Tor, et qui ont payé les droits y afférents, était beaucoup plus élevé que celui qui vient habituellement du Hedjaz, et considérant qu'un pèlerinage comme celui de la dite année (pèlerinage du vendredi) ne se renouvellera que dans une période de dix à douze ans, les Soussignés sont d'avis, et la prudence nous l'impose, qu'il faut prendre pour base des prévisions des recettes sur les passagers en quarantaine, la moyenne des trois années qui ont précédé celle de 1893, savoir 1890-91-92:

Il est ainsi tout naturel qu'il faut prendre également la moyenne de la même période pour tous les autres chefs de recettes.

"(Il est a noter que le projet de budget pour l'Exercice 1894 porte du 1er Janvier au 31 Décembre, alors que les Exercices des budgets précédents commençaient du 1er Octobre et finissaient au 30 Septembre. Ce changement de dates ne porte bien entendu, au point de vue administratif, aucun préjudice sur la moyenne qu'on a prise pour base.)"

Par le calcul précédent le total des recettes générales s'élèvera à £ E. 23,647 (voir Annexe).

Dans cette somme la grande navigation figure pour £ E. 7,625, dont £ E. 2,100 prévisions du produit de la taxe sur les navires postaux.

Pour les gardiens de pratique, la moyenne des trois années dont il s'agit a été diminuée d'un quart, soit de £ E. 617 à £ E. 463.

Pour les navires en quarantaine la moyenne des trois années a été diminuée de trois quarts, soit de £ E. 1,335 à £ E. 333.

La moyenne des trois années sur les passagers en quarantaine a été de même diminuée d'un huitième, soit de £ E. 3,547 à £ E. 3,104.

Enfin la moyenne des trois années sur les droits des marchandises en quarantaine a été diminuée d'un quart, soit de £ E. 366.

Toutes ces diminutions dans les prévisions des recettes du budget de l'année 1894 ont été faites à la suite des décisions de la Conférence de Venise qui ont modifié les anciens Règlements sur les provenances de la Méditerranée (les passagers ne devant débarquer à Gabari, sauf dans des cas exceptionnels).

Dépenses.

Les Soussignés considérant l'accroissement du personnel aux Sources de Moïse, d'après les termes de la Conférence de Venise sont toujours d'accord sur les montants des chefs "Traitement du personnel fixe." Ils sont de même d'accord sur les chefs "Traitement du personnel provisoire," "Dépenses diverses," et "Frais de Quarantaine," tels qu'ils sont inscrits dans le projet du budget, soit en tout £ E. 23,430.

Mais en ce qui concerne le Chapitre "Frais d'Améliorations des Installations et du Matériel," les Soussignés, tout en admettant pour les prévisions de 1894 la somme de £ E. 762, allouée à ce chef dans le projet du budget Provisoire, font observer que ce chapitre, bien qu'il n'ait pas été spécifié dans les projets des budgets des Exercices 1891-92-93, a été néanmoins compris avec les frais du choléra du Hedjaz, sous la rubrique "Dépenses pour les Quarantaines," puisque dans les bilans des susdits Exercices figuraient ces deux Chapitres séparés ("Frais d'Amélioration des Installations et du Matériel" et "Frais du choléra du Hedjaz"), avec les sommes respectivement afférentes. En conséquence, les Soussignés sont d'avis que le Chapitre "Frais d'Améliorations des Installations et du Matériel" doit figurer dans le projet du budget de chaque année, et sera exclusivement affecté à l'amélioration de nos installations et l'achat du matériel, tels que étuve, &c.

Il est vrai que parmi les dépenses diverses figure un Chapitre "Achat du Matériel," mais la somme qui y est imputée est tellement minime (£ E. 180) qu'on ne peut vraiment la considérer suffisante pour opérer des achats de ce genre.

En ce qui regarde le Chapitre "Frais du choléra du Hedjaz," les Soussignés sont d'opinion que, puisque les prévisions des recettes ont été basées sur la moyenne des trois années 1890-91-92, et puisque tous les ans il a été prévu une somme pour ce chef des dépenses sous la rubrique "Dépenses pour les Quarantaines," il est de toute régularité de prendre la moyenne de la même période (laissant de côté, pour les motifs déjà indiqués, les opérations de l'année 1893). Toutefois, comme en l'année 1892, le

choléra n'a pas apparu au Hedjaz, nous n'avons à nous baser que sur les années 1890 et 1891, pendant lesquelles a été dépensé de ce chef une somme de £ E. 8,803. Or, pour obtenir la moyenne approximative des frais du choléra du Hedjaz, on n'a qu'à prendre de cette somme £ E. 4,401, [?] *des deux dites années ensemble*, et l'on obtiendra l'approximatif requis, qui serait de £ E. 4,401.

Cet approximatif ajouté à la somme des traitements et autres donne un total des prévisions des dépenses de £ E. 28,593.

Il résulte, donc, un déficit de £ E. 4,946, que les Soussignés sont d'opinion de combler par l'établissement de la taxe prévue par la Conférence de Venise, taxe dont les Soussignés demandent instamment l'application, car ils n'entendent aucunement prélever le montant de ce déficit sur le fonds de réserve, attendu qu'ils ont remarqué avec regret que ce fonds de réserve, qui, au 30 Septembre, 1888, s'élevait à £ E. 27,294, est graduellement tombé, d'année en année, au 31 Décembre, 1893, à £ E. 13,957. De sorte que si l'on se permettait encore de combler par cette somme le déficit qui se présente dans le budget de 1894 le fonds de réserve du Conseil Quarantenaire viendrait à s'épuiser.

Avant de terminer, les Soussignés déclarent qu'il est vrai que le nouveau personnel prévu par la Conférence de Venise n'entrera en fonction qu'à une certaine date de l'année, et que par l'économie que l'on pourrait tirer du chef des traitements non payés, on pourrait combler une partie du déficit. A cela les Soussignés croient devoir répondre que s'il y a réellement économie de ce chef, elle devrait plutôt constituer une marge qui serait affectée aux besoins du service comme, par exemple, pour de nouveaux postes à créer à Tor, &c.

Les Soussignés sont d'avis enfin qu'aucun virement du crédit ne doit être fait sans l'autorisation préalable du Conseil Quarantenaire.

(Signé) DR. DUCA.
COLOMIÉS.

Inclosure 3 in No. 32.

Report.

Messieurs,

VOTRE Comité a l'honneur de vous présenter un projet de Budget Provisoire rectifié pour l'Exercice 1894.

Projet de Budget Provisoire pour l'Exercice 1894.

Recettes.—Votre Comité des Finances croit devoir arrêter le chiffre des recettes préventives à £ E. 22,981. Il s'est basé sur les recettes des trois années 1890-91 et 1892, l'année 1893 présentant des circonstances tout à fait exceptionnelles, en ce sens que le nombre des pèlerins qui ont subi leur quarantaine à Tor et qui ont acquitté les droits quarantenaires y afférents, était beaucoup plus élevé que celui qui vient habituellement du Hedjaz et qu'un pèlerinage comme celui de la dite année (pèlerinage du vendredi) ne se renouvellera que dans une période de dix à douze ans.

Pour la grande navigation, il a été prévu £ E. 7,525, soit £ E. 2,000 en plus de la moyenne des trois années puisqu'aujourd'hui les navires postaux sont soumis aux taxes sanitaires.

Pour les gardiens de pratique, la moyenne des trois années a été diminuée de £ E. 617 à £ E. 463, soit d'un quart, l'Administration jugeant qu'avec le nouveau Règlement les recettes de ce chapitre sont nécessairement moindres.

Pour les navires en quarantaine, la moyenne des trois années a été diminuée de £ E. 1,335 à £ E. 334, c'est-à-dire des trois quarts, la plus grande partie des navires autrefois frappés de quarantaine, ayant droit, d'après les nouveaux Règlements, à l'admission en libre pratique.

Pour la même raison, la moyenne des trois années des recettes sur les marchandises en quarantaine a été diminuée de £ E. 488 à £ E. 122, soit trois quarts en moins.

Pour les passagers en quarantaine, la moyenne des trois années a été diminuée de £ E. 3,547 à £ E. 3,104, c'est-à-dire d'un huitième, attendu que les passagers provenant de la Méditerranée n'ont plus à subir de quarantaine, sauf dans des cas exceptionnels. Votre Comité croit même que le chiffre de £ E. 3,104 ne sera pas atteint, non plus que

ceux qui sont portés pour droits de désinfection des peaux et des intérêts sur le compte courant.

Pour le service de nuit, la moyenne des trois années a été diminuée de £ E. 664 à £ E. 332, c'est-à-dire la moitié en moins, le service de nuit étant provisoirement suspendu.

Dépenses.—Les dépenses préventives pour le nouvel Exercice se répartissent comme suit :—

	£ E.
Traitement personnel fixe	19,958
" " provisoire en temps de pèlerinage ordinaire	444
Dépenses diverses	2,250
Prévisions des dépenses pour les quarantaines	389
Frais d'amélioration des installations et du matériel	813
Prévisions des dépenses pour le choléra du Hedjaz	4,016
	27,870

Le montant des traitements est calculé d'après le personnel fixe actuellement au service, aux mêmes appointements qu'il touche aujourd'hui, *plus* le traitement minimum, à partir du 1er Mars, 1894, de quatre médecins (trois à Suez et un à Kosséir), et des dix Gardes Sanitaires prévus par la Conférence de Venise.

Le Chapitre "Personnel provisoire" a été basé sur la moyenne des années 1890-91-92.

Pour le chef "Dépenses diverses" la moyenne des trois années a été portée de £ E. 1,788 à £ E. 2,250, votre Comité ayant cru devoir augmenter divers chapitres, tels que : "Achat de Matériel, Location d'Immeubles" (le montant du loyer que l'on paie actuellement pour les bureaux de l'Administration Centrale à Alexandrie n'étant pas porté en 1890, l'une des trois années sur lesquelles porte la moyenne, parce qu'à cette époque le Conseil ne payait pas de loyer).

Le Chapitre "Frais d'Amélioration des Installations et du Matériel" a été prévu sur la moyenne des trois années.

Les Chapitres "Prévisions des Dépenses pour les Quarantaines" et "Prévisions des Dépenses pour le Choléra du Hedjaz" ont été basés sur la moyenne de deux ans 1890 et 1891, attendu que pendant l'année 1892 nous n'avons pas eu de choléra au Hedjaz, et l'année 1893 n'ayant pu servir de base pour les mêmes raisons exposées pour les recettes. Quant au Chapitre "Prévisions des Dépenses pour les Quarantaines," la moyenne de deux années a été diminuée de £ E. 777 à £ E. 389, c'est-à-dire de la moitié, pour la même raison exposée au Chapitre "Navires en Quarantaine."

Ces dépenses se chiffrent ensemble à £ E. 27,870, laissant ainsi un déficit de £ E. 4,889, que votre Comité est d'opinion de combler par l'établissement de la taxe prévue par la Conférence de Venise, et il vous demande, Messieurs, d'accepter cette proposition en principe. Quant au quantum de la taxe, il ne pourra être fixé qu'après l'élaboration du budget définitif.

Votre Comité croit devoir vous faire observer que les Chapitres (1) "Traitement du Personnel," (2) "Amélioration des Installations et du Matériel," devront être augmentés lorsqu'on élaborera le budget définitif, attendu que plusieurs employés ne reçoivent actuellement que le minimum de traitement de leur classe et qu'ils doivent être augmentés; que les installations que le Conseil va créer exigeront des frais d'entretien assez importants.

Quant à la somme de £ E. 4,016 affectée aux dépenses pour le choléra du Hedjaz, dans le cas où le choléra n'existerait pas au Hedjaz, les frais ordinaires de Tor seront prélevés sur la dite somme, et, dans le cas où elle ne serait pas entièrement dépensée, votre Comité est d'avis qu'une partie soit affectée à l'installation des parcs quarantenaires qui font à peu près défaut aujourd'hui et l'autre partie à augmenter l'allocation pour le choléra du Hedjaz l'année suivante ou à être mise au fond de réserve.

(Signé) DR. ARDOUIN.
J. MACKIE.
DR. DUCA.
COLOMIÉS.

Alexandrie, le 27 *Février*, 1894.

CONSEIL SANITAIRE, MARITIME, ET QUARANTENAIRE D'ÉGYPTE.

FRAIS DIVERS.

	£ E.
Fournitures de Bureau	100
Bibliothèque	10
Imprimés	90
Télégrammes et téléphone	90
Chemin de fer	60
Indemnité de déplacement	40
Eau	290
Éclairage	40
Fourrages	50
Location de barques	20
" d'immeubles	250
Achat de mobilier	20
Réparation de mobilier	20
Canot à vapeur de Suez	230
Frais imprévus	400
Achat de costumes	200
Passages des employés du transit	150
Achat de matériel	100
Réparation de matériel	40
Petites réparations urgentes d'immeubles	50
	2,250

APPOINTEMENTS du Personnel provisoire pour le retour du Pèlerinage.

	£ E.
Délégation de Djeddah	200
Office de Tor	204
Campement des Sources de Moïse	40
	444

Inclosure 4 in No. 32.

CONSEIL SANITAIRE, MARITIME, ET QUARANTENAIRE D'ÉGYPTE.—BUDGET Provisoire des Recettes et des Dépenses pour l'Exercice 1894.

	Recettes moyennes de trois années 1890–91–92.	Recettes prévues pour 1894.	
	£ E.	£ E.	£ E.
Droits de patentes et visas .. .. .. } „ d'interrogatoire grande navigation .. }	5,525	7,525*	
„ de bulletin et d'interrogatoire petit cabotage .	479	479	
„ d'eau	716	716	
„ de bulletins voie de terre	84	84	
„ de Theskérehs	758	758	
„ de désinfection de peaux	2,405	2,405	
„ de gardiens de pratique	617	463†	
„ de séjour de bestiaux en quarantaine ..	382	382	
„ de bestiaux en quarantaine	5,515	5,515	
„ sur les bestiaux affectés aux transports ..	142	142	
Loyers des magasins du lazaret	120	120	
Droits divers de Chancellerie	127	127	
„ sur les passagers en quarantaine	3,547	3,104‡	
„ sur les navires en quarantaine	1,335	334§	
Intérêts sur les comptes courants	373	373	
Droits sur les marchandises en quarantaine ..	488	122‖	
„ sur le service de nuit	664	332¶	
			22,981
Déficit	..	..	4,889
			27,870

	Dépenses moyennes de trois années 1890–91–92.	Dépenses prévues pour 1894,	
	£ E.	£ E	£ E.
Traitement personnel fixe	..	19,958*	
Traitement personnel provisoire en temps de pèlerinage ordinaire	444	444	
Dépenses diverses	1,788	2,250†	
Prévisions des dépenses pour les quarantaines ..	777	389‡	
Frais d'amélioration des installations et du matériel	813	813	
Prévisions des dépenses pour le choléra du Hedjaz	4,016	4,016	
			27,870
			27,870

* Augmentation de £ E. 2,000, taxe sur les navires postaux.
† La plus grande partie des navires autrefois frappés de quarantaine ayant droit à la libre pratique, le nombre des gardiens dits de pratique diminuera aussi mais pas dans la même proportion, les gardiens de pratique pour les animaux étant compris dans le même chapitre.
‡ Diminué de ½ les passagers provenant de la Méditerranée n'ayant plus à subir de quarantaine.
§ Diminué de ⅔ pour la raison ci-dessus indiquée.
‖ Diminué de ¾ pour la même raison.
¶ Diminué de ½, le service de nuit étant provisoirement suspendu.

* Augmenté pour { 3 médecins à Suez. 10 gardes pour le transit. 1 mécanicien aux Sources. 1 médecin à Kosséir. }
† Augmenté à cause du loyer de la Direction Centrale. (Voir Rapport du Comité.)
‡ Diminué de la moitié. (Voir Rapport du Comité.)

No. 33.

Mr. Phipps to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 19.)

(No. 76. Commercial.)

Paris, March 17, 1894.

My Lord,

HAVING received a letter from Dr. Thorne Thorne drawing my attention to the instructions given to him by the Earl of Rosebery on the 3rd January last, respecting certain sanitary questions to be discussed by him with the authorities of the French Government, and pointing out that since the opening of the International Sanitary Conference in this capital he had received no further communication on the subject, I have the honour to report that I have, in reply, requested Dr. Thorne Thorne to take an early opportunity of putting himself in communication with M. Hanotaux, who is the proper official to examine these questions on behalf of the French Government, and to discuss them with Dr. Thorne Thorne.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. C. H. PHIPPS.

No. 34.

Board of Trade to Foreign Office.—(Received March 21.)

Board of Trade, London, March 20, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, in which you inclose a despatch and inclosure from Sir C. Cookson respecting a meeting of the Alexandria Board, at which free pratique was granted to vessels at Suez by night as well as by day; and I am to request that you will move the Earl of Kimberley to cause them to be informed whether the information in question may be made public through the medium of the "Board of Trade Journal."

I am, &c.

(Signed) C. CECIL TREVOR.

No. 35.

Mr. Phipps to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 22.)

(No. 79. Commercial.)

Paris, March 20, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship the accompanying despatch which I have received under flying seal from Dr. Thorne Thorne respecting the proposed modifications in the existing sanitary arrangements in Egypt.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. C. H. PHIPPS.

Inclosure in No. 35.

Dr. Thorne Thorne to the Earl of Kimberley.

Paris, March 20, 1894.

My Lord,

ADVERTING to the instructions communicated to me by the Earl of Rosebery on the 3rd January last, I have the honour to report that, with the concurrence of his Excellency the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, I arranged for an interview with M. Hanotaux at the Foreign Office in this capital with reference to the proposal of the Egyptian Quarantine Board that the Venice Convention should be so modified that ships arriving in Egypt from any infected port of the Mediterranean should not be admitted to pratique till they had completed five days from the date of their departure from the infected port. That interview took place yesterday, the 19th instant.

M. Hanotaux commenced by asking me what proposal I had to submit to him; to which I answered that I had no definite proposal to submit; that, on the contrary,

Her Majesty's Government were by no means desirous of modifying the Venice Convention, but that, believing that the proposal of the Egyptian Quarantine Board was in some measure supported by the views of M. de Reverseaux, they did not wish to refuse their consent to any modification of the Venice Rules provided it could be shown that such modification was necessary in view of the present sanitary circumstances and organization of Egypt, and provided that the general principles laid down in the Venice Convention respecting pratique for healthy ships were upheld.

M. Hanotaux, having discussed with me the circumstances under which the proposal of the Egyptian Quarantine Board had been made, then stated that he thought that Article 16 of Annexe 3 of the Convention already sufficed, adding that the opening words of that Article—"La patente de santé est nette ou brute"—governed the whole question.

I expressed my disagreement with this view, and I said that it was rather Article 1 of Annexe 1—"Les navires reconnus indemnes après visite médicale auront libre pratique immédiate quelle que soit la nature de leur patente"—that controlled Article 29 of Annexe 3, which latter Article it was proposed to modify, and that it was the words "quelle que soit la nature de leur patente" which really governed the whole question at issue.

After looking through the Convention anew he again asked me if I would make some proposal.

In answer to this I informed him that I had no objection to formulate one provisionally as a basis for discussion, provided it was a distinct understanding that any modification that might be suggested on the lines of my proposal was only to be regarded as one for temporary application in view of the existing sanitary administration of Egypt, and that in drawing it up the importance of upholding the principles of the Venice and Dresden Conventions was reaffirmed in so far as their general application was concerned. I then submitted a proposal much in the following words:—

"Every healthy ('indemne') vessel arriving in Egypt from a Mediterranean port infected with cholera shall, after a medical visit, at once receive pratique, except when the duration of the passage from the infected port is less than five days. Where the duration of the passage is less than five days, the vessel shall be detained under observation for such length of time as may be necessary to complete a period of five days from the date of departure from the infected port, the passengers and crew to remain on board during such detention. This detention under observation shall not, however, apply to any vessels arriving from European ports of the Mediterranean if they carry on board a doctor and a disinfecting stove."

It will be observed that this proposal differs somewhat from that which I had made in a Minute which I had previously drawn up, and which is referred to in the Earl of Rosebery's instructions to me of the 3rd January, 1894.

The reason for the change is as follows: In a conversation which I had with Mr. Miéville, the President of the Egyptian Quarantine Board, I learned that the principal reason why his Board had asked for a modification of the Convention was that when cholera breaks out in Syria large numbers of people, often well-to-do, immediately embark at such ports as Beyrout and Jaffa for Egypt; that these people are willing to pay considerable sums in order to obtain an immediate passage, and that the Shipping Companies would at once provide their ships with a doctor and a disinfecting stove if by so doing they could convey these people without risk of detention. And, owing to the shortness of the passage, it is held that the provision of a doctor and a disinfecting stove would afford no possible guarantee against the importation of cholera by such passengers.

In explaining the objects to be gained by my provisional proposal, I informed M. Hanotaux that Her Majesty's Government would not, in my opinion, assent to any general detention of vessels from all Mediterranean ports, and that they were certain to object to any proposal that might subject the mail service from Brindisi to any such restriction, merely because, at a time when there were a few cases of cholera in that port, passengers stepped, as it were, from the railway train on to the steamer.

In the end, M. Hanotaux agreed that my proposal might form a basis of discussion; and he added that he would communicate with M. de Reverseaux in Cairo, and would let me know the result. I expressed astonishment at this statement, and I reminded M. Hanotaux that as far back as the 9th January last the Marquis of Dufferin had informed M. Casimir-Perier that I was prepared to discuss the question with the French authorities. I told M. Hanotaux that, so far as I knew, no answer had been sent to that letter, and that I had assumed that the explanation of the delay

was the knowledge that the French Government subsequently had, to the effect that I should be in Paris as one of the British Delegates to the International Sanitary Conference now sitting. And, under any circumstances, I ventured to assume that the French Government were, after this lapse of time, now prepared to appoint one or more Representatives to discuss the matter with me, without waiting for further communications from Egypt.

M. Hanotaux then informed me that I was wrong in my view as to the delay in answering the letter of the Marquis of Dufferin of the 9th January; that the real cause of the delay lay in the fact that French Shipping Companies had raised considerable objections to any modification of the Venice Convention; and he cited the case of vessels from Tunis to Egypt, which vessels, even when healthy, would, under any such modification as had been proposed, be subject to the risk of detention for two days in certain of the ports of Egypt. These and other similar matters were still the subject of correspondence with M. de Reverseaux.

In short, the impression left on my mind, as the result of my interview with M. Hanotaux, is that the French Government are by no means so inclined to view with favour the proposal of the Egyptian Quarantine Board as appeared to be the case when Lord Cromer, on the 1st December, 1893, communicated to the Earl of Rosebery a copy of certain instructions which M. de Reverseaux had received on the subject.

Under these circumstances I only suggested to M. Hanotaux that if the French Government should see fit to appoint any one to confer with me on the subject of the buildings and appliances to be provided for the sanitary station at Moses' Wells, a subject as to which the Earl of Rosebery, in a further letter dated the 3rd January, 1893, requested me to exchange views with the French Sanitary authorities, there might, perhaps, be advantage if the medical aspects of the proposal of the Egyptian Quarantine Board as to a modification of the Venice Convention were also discussed in an informal manner. M. Hanotaux informed me that he would communicate with M. Proust, and that I should hear from him again on the subject.

I have forwarded this despatch to Her Majesty's Minister under flying seal.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. THORNE THORNE.

No. 36.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 22, 1894.

IN reply to your letter of the 20th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to state to you, for the information of the Board of Trade, that his Lordship sees no objection to the publication of an announcement that ships can receive pratique at Suez by night as well as by day.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD GREY.

No. 37.

Sir C. Cookson to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 31.)

(No. 9. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, March* 22, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 5, Commercial, of the 9th ultimo, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a Report by Dr. Mackie, with its inclosures, dated the 20th instant, on an extraordinary meeting of the Quarantine Board held on that date to elect three Quarantine Doctors at Suez.

Dr. Mackie states that the three elected were Dr. Attfield (English), Dr. Delarue (French), and Dr. Blatteis (Austrian), the number of candidates amounting to 198, of whom twenty-four were English. The Committee which examined into the documents having decided to reduce the number of candidates of each nationality to three, Dr. Mackie selected Drs. Attfield, Adams, and Bower, and in order not to divide the

vote for an Englishman, he placed Dr. Attfield at the head of his list on account of his knowledge of languages.

Dr. Mackie, however, draws attention to the qualifications of Drs. Adams and Bower, who have been well trained and have had considerable practical experience in sanitary work.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES A. COOKSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 37.

Dr. Mackie to Sir C. Cookson.

Sir, *Alexandria, March* 20, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to report that an extraordinary meeting of the Egyptian Maritime and Quarantine Sanitary Board was held to-day to elect three Quarantine Doctors for Suez, to complete the number (four) required by the Convention of Venice.

The elections were decided by secret vote according to the Rules of the Board. Sixteen voters were present besides the Acting President, Dr. Ardouin Bey, who has a voice only in case of equality of votes.

The result was that Dr. Attfield (English) obtained 12 votes; Dr. Delarue (French) 12 votes; Dr. Blatteis (Austrian), and Dr. Kartulis (Greek) but a "rayah" and local subject followed next with 6 votes each. A second votation was called for these two, when they again came out equal. The President then gave his casting vote for Dr. Blatties (Austrian).

Dr. Attfield (English), Dr. Delarue (French), and Dr. Blatteis (Austrian) were accordingly declared elected.

For these three posts no less than 198 candidates of nearly every nationality in Europe sent in applications—twenty-four of the candidates being English—many of them being apparently men of excellent education and ability.

As it was impossible for the Board to examine the mass of papers sent in by these men in support of their candidature, a Committee was appointed for the pnrpose to examine the documents and select those who appeared to them to be the very best, making out a short summary of the documents to submit to the Board.

The Committee decided, as there were only three posts to be filled, to reduce if possible the number of candidates of each nationality to three. This reduced the number to nineteen names which, with a summary of their docnments, were submitted to the Board to-day. The documents of the English candidates were intrusted to me, and I found great difficulty in selecting three from amongst so many apparently good men. The men I selected were Dr. Attfield, Dr. Adams, and Dr. Bower.

So as not to divide the vote for an Englishman, I headed my list by Dr. Attfield. This I did on account of his possessing a certain knowledge of languages—on this point the others are silent. Dr. Adams and Dr. Bower, however, have excellent testimonials, the former especially good, and I take the liberty of bringing their names forward as men excellently trained for sanitary work, and having already had considerable practical experience.

As the candidates selected by the Committee seemed all well fitted for the places at Suez, the activity displayed by the Delegates to obtain the post for men of their own nationality, or at least a post for one of their men, resembled a political canvassing. I have to thank Lord Cromer and yourself for assistance which enabled me to have an Englishman elected by a good majority.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. MACKIE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 37.

Candidates chosen by the Committee.

English	Le Dr.	Adams.
Italian	„	Aievoli.
English	„	Attfield (12 votes).
Austrian	„	Blatteis (6 votes).
English	„	Bower.
Italian	„	Bruschettini (3 votes).
French	„	Delarue (12 votes).
Belgian	„	Dutry.
Greek	„	Fronista (3 votes).
Greek	„	Guisis.
Egyptian	„	Hilmy.
Egyptian ("rayah").. ..	„	Kartulis (6 votes).
Austrian	„	Madeyski.
Greek	„	Ronthopoulos.
Italian	„	Rossi.
Russian	„	Tictine (1 vote).
Belgian	„	Tonglet (2 votes).
Belgian	„	Van Neck.
German	„	Wecksler (3 votes).

The above list was prepared by the Commission, but only nine were voted for.

Inclosure 3 in No. 37.

Memorandum.

Attfield, Dr. Harvey, 28 ans, Anglais, non marié.

Santé robuste. N'a pas eu de maladie depuis son enfance.

Possède un diplôme de "Master of Arts" (Maître ès Arts), un diplôme en Médecine et Chirurgie, un diplôme de Santé Publique de l'Université de Cambridge.

Est attaché actuellement à un des Laboratoires de Médecine de l'État pour enseigner aux étudiants qui se préparent à prendre leur diplôme de Santé Publique.

A passé sept mois en Allemagne à faire des recherches bactériologiques sous la direction des Professeurs Pettinkofer et Emmerick.

S'est consacré pendant les deux dernières années à l'étude pratique de Santé Publique.

A étudié pendant plusieurs années sous la direction de son père, Professeur Attfield, la chimie théorique et pratique ainsi que son application à la médecine et à l'hygiène.

Est auteur d'un travail de bactériologie sur la purification de l'eau fluviale.

Connaît l'Anglais, le Français, et l'Allemand.

A été assistant du Médecin Sanitaire de Woolwich.

Possède des certificats (1) du Professeur Smith, Médecin Sanitaire de Woolwich; (2) du Professeur Crookshank, Directeur du Laboratoire Bactériologique de King's College, London; (3) du Dr. Shursfuld. Médecin Sanitaire de Shropshire, dont il fut le remplaçant; (4) des Professeurs Pettinkofer, Emmerick et Medicus; (5) du Dr. Thorne Thorne, faisant le cours de Santé Publique à l'Hôpital de Saint-Bartholomew's, de Londres.

A été élu membre de l'Institut Anglais d'Hygiène Publique.

A fait son instruction en épidémiologie lorsqu'il préparait son cours pour l'obtention du diplôme de Santé Publique, et en a possédé une expérience pratique en s'occupant comme Assistant du Médecin Sanitaire.

Spécialement recommandé en premier rang par M. le Délégué Sanitaire d'Angleterre.

Blatteis, Dr. Étienne, 29 ans, Autrichien.

Catholique Romain, non marié, reçu docteur en 1891.

Depuis 1891 Assistant à la Clinique, et depuis 1892 Premier Assistant Hygiéniste et Bactériologue de premier ordre, ce que certifient le Professeur d'Hygiène et Bactériologie Dr. Bujivid, le Professeur Parenski, le Professeur Halinski, Dr. Pussiklo, Directeur de l'hôpital Dr. Paskowski, Poimarius de l'hôpital, ainsi que le Dr. de Klodzianowski lui-même.

En 1892 le Dr. Blatteis était le premier qui a constaté bactériologiquement l'existence du choléra, déclaration sur laquelle le Gouvernement a ordonné des mesures préventives.

Du 19 Septembre au 6 Novembre, 1892, le Dr. Blatteis a fait l'inspection des trains dans la grande gare de Cracovie; pour ce service il a reçu du Gouvernement des éloges.

Entre les nombreux articles publiés dans les journaux médicaux sur des questions hygiéniques et bactériologiques, dont l'existence est constatée par le certificat du Professeur Parenski, le Dr. Blatteis présente une étude sur le plasmodium malariæ, et une autre sur l'action du bleu de méthyl sur ce microorganisme.

Il parle le Polonais, l'Allemand, le Français, et un peu l'Anglais.

Documents présentés:—

1. Diplôme.
2. Certificat de la Direction de l'Hôpital.
3. „ du Professeur Bujivid.
4. „ du Professeur Halinski.
5. „ du Professeur Parenski.
6. „ du Dr. Paskowski.
7. Des éloges du Gouvernement.
8. Certificat de bonne santé.
9. Certificat de moralité.
10. Étude sur les plasmodiums malariæ.
11. Sur l'action du bleu de méthyl sur le plasmodium malariæ.

Spécialement recommandé en premier rang par M. le Délégué Sanitaire d'Autriche-Hongrie.

Delarue, Dr. Louis Léon, 34 ans, Français, célibataire.

Diplôme de Docteur en Médecine de la Faculté de Paris.

Ancien interne de l'Hôpital d'Alger.

Certificat de *trois années* d'études pratiques de bactériologie délivré par M. le Dr. Brouardel, Doyen de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris, Président du Comité d'Hygiène Publique de France.

Ouvrages.

1. Le Dr. Delarue a discuté, au point de vue technique dans sa thèse pour le doctorat, les questions qui intéressent l'hygiène générale, et spécialement l'épidémiologie et la bactériologie.

2. Il a été commissionné par le Gouvernement de l'Algérie à bord du "Pictavia" pour le pèlerinage de la Mecque en 1891 et a rédigé, sur ce sujet, un Rapport pour lequel le Comité Consultatif d'Hygiène de France lui a décerné *une médaille*.

3. Il a publié en 1892 un ouvrage intitulé "Le Pèlerin de la Mecque, son Hygiène, ses Maladies." Ce travail est dédié au Dr. Proust.

4. Dans la "Revue d'Hygiène" de l'année dernière il rend compte d'un voyage fait en 1893 à New-York avec des émigrants Italiens.

Le Dr. Delarue parle couramment le Français, l'Anglais, l'Allemand, et l'Italien.

Il est recommandé d'une façon toute spéciale par MM. les Drs. Proust et Brouardel.

Spécialement recommandé par M. le Délégué Sanitaire de France.

No. 38.

The Earl of Kimberley to Lord Cromer.

(No. 12. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, April* 6, 1894.

WITH reference to previous correspondence, terminating with your Lordship's telegram of the 23rd ultimo, I now transmit, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister in Paris inclosing a Report by Dr. Thorne Thorne of his proceedings in Paris respecting the Sanitary precautions to be applied in Egypt to vessels arriving from infected Mediterranean ports.*

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 35.

No. 39.

Board of Trade to Foreign Office.—(Received April 7.)

Sir, *Board of Trade, London, April* 7, 1894.

I AM directed by the Board of Trade to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley for such steps as his Lordship may deem it desirable to take, a letter (with inclosure) which they have received from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company relative to the inconvenience experienced by the passengers on board the steam-ship "Carthage" in consequence of their sanitary inspection at Suez being held in the early morning.

With regard to your note of the 3rd instant, the inclosures which accompanied your letter of the 12th ultimo are returned herewith as desired.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. CECIL TREVOR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 39.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to Board of Trade.

Sir, 122, *Leadenhall Street, London, March* 28, 1894.

THE inclosed letter has reached the Directors of the Company by this mail from the passengers on board the steamer "Carthage" from Bombay to London, protesting against the system of medical inspection on the voyage in question at Suez, with a request to forward it to your Department, which I now beg to do.

I am, &c.
(Signed) A. M. BETHUNE, *Secretary.*

Inclosure 2 in No. 39.

The Passengers on board the P. and O. Steamer "Carthage" to Mr. Mundella, M.P.

Sir, *Steam-ship "Carthage," March* , 1894.

WE beg to call your attention to the Regulation which has recently been put in operation by the Sanitary authorities at Suez for the inspection of passengers arriving at Suez from the East.

It is now required that a medical man shall personally see every individual to satisfy himself as to freedom from infectious disease.

We venture to submit that such an arrangement is unnecessary, and would be ineffectual in its operation.

We would instance our own experience.

We arrived at Suez at 3·30 A.M. Every one on the ship was aroused, and we were told to present ourselves at once on the deck for the inspection of the Sanitary doctor.

In the darkness of night we were paraded before him—passengers, ship's officers, and crew.

The invalids were visited in their cabins.

No attempt was made to see whether any one was suffering from infectious disease. The bill of health was the only real evidence of our freedom from such illness.

We would represent that no good purpose was served, and that there was considerable risk of injury to health, especially of women and children, from their being brought out of their berths and paraded in the cold of the morning.

We would respectfully ask that the attention of the Sanitary Board may be called to the operation of their rule, and trust that through its modification others may be spared the annoyance and risk to which we and those belonging to us as passengers on this vessel have been subjected.

(Signed) DOUGLAS MACNEILL, *Colonel.*
(And 70 other passengers.)

No. 40.

Local Government Board to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 16.)

My Lord, *Local Government Board, April* 16, 1894.

ADVERTING to my letter of the 20th March last which I addressed to your Lordship from Paris, I have now the honour to state that before leaving Paris, on the conclusion of the sittings of the International Sanitary Conference recently assembled in that capital, I received no further communication from M. Hanotaux with regard to an interview with any Representative of the French Government, as to either the proposed modification of the Venice Convention or the sanitary establishment to be provided at Moses' Wells; and this although M. Hanotaux knew of my intention to return to England on the 6th instant.

With regard to the proposed modification of the Venice Convention, I ventured to assume that your Lordship did not, after receipt of my letter of the 20th March, wish me, on my own initiative, to take any further action which would seem to imply a desire, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, that the Convention should be modified; and hence I did not again refer to the subject.

Neither did I say anything further as to the question of the number and character of the buildings, &c., which should be provided at Moses' Wells; and in adopting this attitude with regard to that establishment, I was guided by the following considerations:—

In the first place, there are existing buildings at Moses' Wells which, together with tents that are kept in stock, are capable of dealing, in a by no means inefficient manner, with any such occurrence as may reasonably be anticipated in the more immediate future.

In the second place, it will be remembered that the accommodation which it was decided to provide under the Venice Convention, had to do with the detentions at that establishment, which were authorized under the Convention as originally drawn up. These detentions were, however, materially restricted in the amended Convention, both in point of their duration, and also as to the number of persons to be detained. The urgency for increased accommodation is therefore distinctly lessened.

And in the third place, a new scheme has recently been drawn up by the Egyptian Quarantine Board as to the amount of provision which should be made at Moses' Wells; and as far as I have been able to gather, that scheme is provisionally regarded as having replaced the one as to which differences of opinion were manifested within the Board.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. THORNE THORNE.

No. 41.

Foreign Office to Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 17, 1894.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inform you that the Board of Trade has forwarded to his Lordship your letter addressed to that Department on the 28th ultimo respecting the inconvenience experienced by the passengers on board the "Carthage" in consequence of the sanitary inspection at Suez having taken place by night.

The system of allowing ships to pass the medical inspection at night immediately on arrival at Suez has only recently come into operation, and the passengers by the "Carthage" were evidently unprepared for it. It is to be hoped that when the new Regulations consequent on the coming into force of the Convention of Venice are better known, the ship's officers and the medical inspectors will find means of carrying out the medical inspection, even at night, without causing any inconvenience to passengers.

It was provided in the Convention of Venice that ships might be inspected by night as well as by day in order to avoid any loss of time. The arrangement is comparable to the Customs examination of railway trains, which often takes place at

night, and may be looked upon as one of the inconveniences inseparable from rapid travelling.

Copies of the Convention of Venice are inclosed.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD GREY.

No. 42.

The Earl of Kimberley to Lord Cromer.

(No. 13. Commercial.)

Foreign Office, April 20, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 12, Commercial, of the 6th instant, I inclose a copy of a Memorandum by Dr. Thorne Thorne respecting the alteration which the Egyptian Quarantine Board propose to make in the Rules of the Convention of Venice in regard to ships from infected ports.*

I should be glad to receive a Report on the present position of this question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 43.

Lord Cromer to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 21.)

(No. 5. Commercial.)

Cairo, April 13, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to submit to your Lordship certain observations on the financial measures which will be necessary in order to give effect to the decisions of the Venice Conference.

A reference to Sir Charles Cookson's despatch to your Lordship No. 8 of the 10th March will show that the Quarantine Board at that date estimated that the deficit for the current year would amount to 4,889*l.*

Several of my colleagues spoke to me on the subject, and urged that the question of how the deficit was to be covered should be speedily taken into consideration. It is evident that the tax on shipping, to which the Powers have agreed in principle, will have to be imposed.

I was unwilling to take the subject up until the whole of the facts could be accurately ascertained. Notably I wished to be informed of the probable amount of expenditure to be incurred at Moses' Wells. I therefore placed myself in communication with Dr. Mackie, and I have now the honour to inclose a copy of a Memorandum which has been furnished to Dr. Mackie by Dr. Ardouin, the Acting President of the Quarantine Board.

It appears from this statement that a capital expenditure of 40,000*l.* will be required, namely, 10,000*l.* for Moses' Wells, 3,000*l.* for Suez, and 27,000*l.* for Tor. Further, it appears that the annual deficit, without making any allowance for interest or sinking fund on the capital expenditure, will be slightly in excess of 6,000*l.*

I need hardly point out that these figures reveal a position of affairs which may give rise to considerable difficulties. For my own part, I may say that I was until recently unaware that so much money would have to be found.

I communicated Dr. Ardouin's Memorandum to the Representatives of the Great Powers and to my Dutch colleague. A short time ago we met at the house of the Austrian Consul-General to discuss the subject.

I said that I thought it probable that Her Majesty's Government would assent to a tax of a farthing a-ton on ships passing northwards through the Suez Canal, that being the figure mentioned by Mr. Lowther at the Conference, but that objections would not improbably be taken to the imposition of any higher tax. My colleagues were also desirous that the rate of one farthing a-ton should not be exceeded.

As regards the large expenditure, amounting to 27,000*l.*, which it is proposed to incur at Tor, I found that most of my colleagues were anxious that the matter should be considered simultaneously with the other subjects under discussion. I understood, also, from what M. de Reverseaux said, that the matter had recently been discussed at Paris. I

* No. 40

dare say that, for the effective protection of Europe against cholera, the expenditure at Tor is even more necessary than that at Moses' Wells. It is, however, to be observed (1) that the Tor question has to a great extent been raised since the Venice Conference, and that the improvement of the system at work at Tor cannot be said—as in the case of Moses' Wells—to be part of a general scheme to which the Powers of Europe have assented; (2) that any tax on the transit trade through the Canal would fall chiefly on British, and, in the second instance, on German trade, whereas England and Germany are far less interested in the pilgrim traffic between Europe and Mecca than the Mediterranean Powers.

The sum of 10,000*l.* seems excessive, and we were all agreed to write to our respective Delegates with a view to its reduction. The French Government, however, as your Lordship is without doubt aware, attaches very considerable importance to this branch of the subject, and any reduction of capital expenditure in this direction will probably not amount to more than 2,000*l.* to 3,000*l.* at the utmost.

The question of the amount to be demanded from the Egyptian Government formed the principal subject of our discussions. Eventually it was decided to make the following proposals:—

1. That, with the assent of the Commissioners of the Debt, 40,000*l.* should be paid from the general reserve fund in the hands of the Commissioners to provide for the capital expenditure required.

2. That our respective Governments should be asked to consent to a tax of a farthing a-ton, which would yield about 3,500*l.* a-year.

3. That the Egyptian Government should be asked to pay a lump sum annually of 3,500*l.*, and in return should be relieved of all further financial obligations.

I may mention, as regards the third proposal, that if this sum of 3,500*l.* a-year were added to the limit of administrative expenditure recognized by the Powers, an arrangement would be facilitated. My colleagues appeared to entertain this idea favourably, but we thought it was better not to allude to the point at the first outset of our negotiations with the Egyptian Government.

These proposals were communicated to Tigrane Pasha, who, at a second meeting which took place, stated his objections to them. It was finally decided that he should lay the matter before his colleagues, and that, if he thought fit to do so, he could make some counter-proposals. Thus the matter now stands.

I should mention that Her Majesty's Government and the Austrian Government stand, as regards this subject, in a position somewhat different to that occupied by the other Powers. Count Lutzow's Memorandum of the 17th December, 1890 (see Confidential Print No. 6106, p. 219), was communicated by Her Majesty's Government to the Egyptian Government. Your Lordship will observe that it gives certain pledges to the Egyptian Government. On the other hand, it is to be remembered (1) that since this Memorandum was written the Conference has met, and the Egyptian Government has had a full opportunity of stating its case, with the result that, as regards the financial issues, the Egyptian views were not accepted by the Powers; (2) that we are in the presence of a financial position which is more difficult than that which was apparently foreseen by the Powers at Venice; and (3) that from an equitable point of view Egypt should contribute something. I see no reason why the salaries of the Egyptian Delegates, and the cost of the establishments at Egyptian ports, in which Europe is in no special degree interested, should be paid in a great degree by a tax on the Canal trade.

Whilst, however, I think that the Egyptian Government should be called upon to contribute, I am bound to confess that I think the present demands made on the Egyptian Treasury are somewhat excessive. There can be no doubt that most of the expenditure at Moses' Wells, and some portion of the annual expenditure, is incurred in the interests of Europe rather than of Egypt.

I will communicate further on this subject. In the meanwhile, I should be glad to favoured with your Lordship's opinion as to whether a farthing a-ton is the maximum tax which should be put on shipping. Without placing very strong pressure on the Egyptian Government, I think it may be difficult to arrive at financial equilibrium unless a somewhat higher tax be imposed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CROMER.

Inclosure in No. 43.

Memorandum.

IL convient de séparer nettement, ainsi que l'a fait la Conférence Sanitaire Internationale de Venise, la dépense qu'occasionneront les constructions à élever aux Sources de Moïse et à Suez des frais budgétaires annuels du Service Quarantenaire.

La première dépense doit être faite une fois pour toutes, au moyen d'un fonds spécial et en dehors des prévisions budgétaires.

Il doit être pourvu aux secondes, qui se renouvelleront chaque année, par des ressources permanentes.

SOMMES à dépenser pour les constructions aux Sources de Moïse et de Suez :—

	£ E.
D'après le Cahier des Charges approuvé par le Conseil le montant des travaux à exécuter aux Sources de Moïse sera de .. .. .. (environ)	10,000
Pour les logements des médecins et des Gardes Sanitaires à Suez, la somme prévue par l'Administration Quarantenaire est de .. .. (environ)	3,000
Il est en outre indispensable de créer de nouvelles installations à Tor et de perfectionner celles qui existent déjà.	
D'après des calculs approximatifs, ces travaux entraîneraient une dépense de .. .. (environ)	27,000
Total	40,000

RECETTES et Dépenses budgétaires de l'Administration Quarantenaire.

	£ E.	
Au budget provisoire pour l'Exercice 1894, accepté par le Conseil dans sa séance du 6 Mars courant, les prévisions des recettes sont de	22,981	
Tandis que celles des dépenses s'élèvent à	27,870	
Laissant un déficit de		4,889
Il y aurait à ajouter, pour un budget définitif, au chapitre des dépenses :—		
1. Les appointements des médecins et des Gardes Sanitaires pendant deux mois (ces appointements ne figurant dans le budget provisoire qu'à partir du 1er Mars, 1894), soit une somme de		383
2. Les traitements des nouveaux employés à attacher au campement de Tor, par suite des améliorations apportées à ce campement :—	£ E.	
Chef de la désinfection	180	
Premier mécanicien	180	
Économe Européen..	150	
Deux désinfecteurs..	240	
		750
Total		6,022

Enfin, au cas où le Conseil aurait à contracter un emprunt, pour les constructions à élever aux Sources de Moïse à Suez et à Tor, il faudrait aussi inscrire aux dépenses budgétaires une somme destinée au service annuel de cet emprunt.

Il y a donc lieu de créer des ressources pouvant couvrir les dépenses sus-indiquées et, éventuellement, le service d'un emprunt. A cet effet, on aura à fixer le quantum de la taxe sur les passagers ou sur le tonnage des navires arrivant du sud à Suez, prévue par la Conférence de Venise, ou à établir toute autre taxe.

No. 44.

Lord Cromer to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 21.)

(No. 6. Commercial.)

Cairo, April 14, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward a letter addressed to Mr. Gould by the agents of various Steam-ship Companies on the 23rd February, complaining that ships arriving at Suez were not granted pratique at night. I placed myself in communication with Dr. Mackie on this subject, with the result that the matter was brought before the Quarantine Board, and that orders were issued which will enable ships to be granted pratique at all hours.

I subsequently received another letter from the shipping agents, dated the 6th March, complaining of the manner in which the "visite médicale" is carried out.

These complaints were reiterated in a letter, dated the 29th March, from the agents of the Orient line.

I requested Dr. Mackie to bring the matter to the notice of the Board. Owing to indisposition Dr. Mackie has not as yet been able to send me his report of the meeting, which he describes to me in a private letter as being of a very stormy character. I inclose, however, the minutes of the proceedings. Your Lordship will observe that it was decided to make certain modifications in the procedure heretofore adopted. The passengers, instead of being mustered on deck, are to be counted in the saloon, &c. This is an improvement, but I doubt whether it will be sufficient to remove the objections which have been urged by the English shipping agents, and which, I understand, are shared by the French, Austrians, and Germans.

At the meetings of the Consuls-General, to which I have referred in my despatch No. 5 of the 13th April, I brought this matter to the notice of my colleagues. I pointed out that the public generally supposed that the decisions taken at the Venice Conference were intended to abolish all unnecessary and vexatious interference with ships passing through the Canal, that nothing had been distinctly laid down as to what was to constitute a "visite médicale," that I could not help thinking that the present practice was contrary to the spirit of the Conference, that mustering the passengers was a purely illusory guarantee, as anybody who had witnessed the operation could testify, and that I feared that there might be considerable opposition to the imposition of any tax if the present system were continued.

My colleagues generally shared these views. After some discussion, M. de Willebois, the Dutch Consul-General, pointed out that all that was necessary was the intelligent application of Articles 7 and 29 of the existing Rules, of which I inclose a copy for easy reference. These rules are sufficient to dispense with any mustering of the passengers. We agreed to recommend this to our respective Governments.

I would suggest that it might be desirable to communicate with the French Government on the subject, and to come to a common understanding as to the instructions to be given to our respective Delegates.

I would also suggest that the attitude of the Austrian Delegate be brought to the notice of the Austrian Government.

This hostility, of which Dr. Mackie has, on many occasions, complained, is singularly misplaced just after an Austrian doctor has, mainly by reason of English influence, been elected to fill one of the posts vacant at Suez.

It would be a very good thing if the Austrian Government would name some one else.

So far as I can gather, Baron Heidler shares my opinion on this point. He told me that he was going to complain of Dr. Klodzianowski's conduct, and that he would be very glad if I would write to London in a similar sense.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CROMER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 44.

Messrs. Worms, Josse, and Co., and other Firms to Consul Gould.

Port Saïd, February 23, 1894.

Sir,

AS representatives of British shipping passing through the Suez Canal, we beg to lay before you a Memorandum showing that the Egyptian quarantine officials at Suez, failing to distinguish between the "reconnaissance" provided by the Venice Conference for ordinary cases, and the "visite médicale" provided for extraordinary cases, are subjecting all homeward-bound vessels to the medical visit, though there are no circumstances to warrant their so doing.

One of the consequences of this treatment is that homeward-bound vessels arriving at Suez after sunset have to wait till after the following sunrise before they can get pratique.

We beg that you will have the goodness to lay this matter before Lord Cromer.

We should add that the representatives of French interests on the Canal are

sending an identical Memorandum to the French Consul-General, with the like object of getting this reprehensible practice stopped.

We have, &c.

Per pro Worms, Josse, and Co.,
(Signed) P. ROUYER.
Per pro Wills and Co. (Limited),
W. BROATCH, *Manager*.
WM. STAPLEDON AND SONS.
GEORGE ROYLE.
Per pro M. Bazin and Co.,
JOSEPH BARBAZA.
For the Eagle Coal Company (Limited),
JOSEPH BARBAZA.
(*Per pro* M. Bazin and Co., Agents.)

Inclosure 2 in No. 44.

Memorandum setting out Errors in the carrying out of the Convention drawn up by the International Sanitary Conference at Venice, January 30, 1892.

THIS Convention, with its five Annexes, was published in the "Journal Officiel Égyptien" (No. 70, 21st June, 1893) at the same time as the Khedivial Decree of the 19th June, 1893, proclaiming its enforcement. The same number also contains letters and Circulars exchanged between his Excellency Tigrane Pasha and the Diplomatic Corps, and with Baron Heidler Egeregg, Consul-General for Austria-Hungary. This is the only information we are in possession of.

Article 28 of the Khedivial Decree, which fixes the 1st November, 1893, as the date on which the modified Sanitary Regulations should be put in force, was inserted in consequence of letters exchanged on the 16th and 18th June, 1893, between Baron Heidler and his Excellency Tigrane Pasha.

This correspondence clearly shows that every possible objection, and especially that of expense, was made by the Egyptian Government, who, however, promised formally and finally to take the necessary measures without awaiting the conclusion of the financial arrangement it was anticipated the Powers would make.

Everything apparently being perfectly understood, ship-owners and shipping agents naturally expected that the Egyptian Maritime Sanitary Administration would be ready by the date fixed to apply the Rules drawn up by the Venice Conference, whose decisions were, we are confident, inspired by the desire to effectually protect the public health, whilst freeing commerce from the obstacles and antiquated precautions of the old sanitary régime, so vexatious to shipping, and so little protective to the community.

Now, however, contrary to the custom of many years, which dates from the introduction of the use of the electric light for navigating the Suez Canal, the Sanitary authorities at Suez refuse to give pratique at night to any ship whatever, and we are informed that it will not be until May or June next that the Suez Health Office will be provided with the necessary doctors to make a medical visit to ships arriving between sunset and sunrise, and that until they can do this night pratique is suspended.

We need not enlarge on the very serious delay this causes to steamers, passengers, and mails.

Besides and beyond the question of the responsibility of the Egyptian Government for providing by the date fixed and accepted by themselves the staff prescribed by the Venice Convention, it is of great importance to the shipping interest to inquire whether the sanitary officials are not acting on a false interpretation of the decision of the Venice Conference in this action of theirs.

The Suez Health Office, by refusing to give pratique at night because it has not sufficient doctors for medical visits, attempts to establish, as a principle, that for the future no steamer at any time can arrive at Suez without being in a "suspected" state.

We, however, find no mention in the Venice Convention of the principle thus put forward in a general way. In Annex 1, which, by its tenour and its headings, seems to aim exclusively at the transit of the Suez Canal in quarantine, it is said under the heading of "Organisation de la Surveillance et de la Désinfection à Suez aux Sources de Moïse":—

"1. La visite médicale prévue par le Règlement sera faite, pour chaque navire arrivant à Suez, par un médecin de la station."

But this refers evidently to ships which may require to pass the Canal in quarantine

either owing to their having a foul bill of health, or because of their coming from an infected port.

Now, this cannot be the case at present, as there is no port beyond the Red Sea considered even as suspected.

We believe, as, indeed, the Suez Sanitary authorities seem to have understood it up to the 10th instant, that what should be applied is Article 28 of the General Maritime Sanitary Regulations, which is thus worded: "La reconnaissance doit être opérée sans délai, de manière à occasionner le moins de retard possible aux navires. Elle est pratiquée aussi bien la nuit que le jour."

We would submit that "reconnaissance" does not mean medical visit, spoken of elsewhere as "visite médicale," but merely the usual treatment of ships arriving with clean bills of health from non-infected ports, namely, the boarding by one of the Health Office clerks to inquire of the captain or ship's doctor whether all are well on board, and to examine the bills of health. For this purpose there is always a sufficient staff at Suez for night and day work.

We, the undersigned steam-ship agents, representing all the British steamers transiting the Canal, after a careful consideration of the Venice Convention and its Annexes, beg respectfully to submit the views heretofore set out to the consideration of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul-General and Minister Plenipotentiary, in the confident belief that he will find them well founded, and that he will take the necessary measures to protect the interests of British commerce.

Per pro Worms, Josse, and Co.,
(Signed) P. ROUYER.
Per pro Wills and Co. (Limited),
W. BROATCH, *Manager*.
WM. STAPLEDON AND SONS.
GEORGE ROYLE.
Per pro M. Bazin and Co.,
JOSEPH BARBAZA.
For the Eagle Coal Company (Limited),
JOSEPH BARBAZA.
(*Per pro* M. Bazin and Co., Agents.)

Port Saïd, February 23, 1894.

Inclosure 3 in No. 44.

Messrs. Stapledon and Sons and other Firms to Consul Gould.

Port Saïd, March 6, 1894.

Sir,

WE thank you for your letter of the 5th instant, communicating to us the decision of the Sanitary Council—a decision brought about no doubt by the prompt action of Lord Cromer, to whom we are consequently much indebted.

We venture to think that the powers conferred on the quarantine officials at Suez by the "visite médicale" require curtailing.

It gives the arbitrary right to muster on deck at any time of night all the passengers as well as the crew of any ship.

Under any circumstances this is most objectionable, but in the case of invalids it is positively dangerous; besides, it is manifest that it involves a very serious delay.

We submit that in time of health any ship carrying a doctor should not be liable to such an infliction.

And we would respectfully request that you will be so good as to lay this suggestion before his Lordship.

We have, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAPLEDON AND SONS.
GEORGE ROYLE.
Per pro Wills and Co. (Limited),
W. BROATCH, *Manager*.
Per pro M. Bazin and Co.,
JOSEPH BARBAZA.
For the Eagle Coal Company (Limited),
JOSEPH BARBAZA, *Agent*.
Per pro Worms, Josse, and Co.,
P. ROUYER.

P.S.—As an illustration, the Peninsular and Oriental steam-ship "Rome," with Her Majesty's Indian mails, arrived in the Suez Roads at half-past 4 this morning in a perfectly healthy condition, and coming from Bombay, a port free of suspicion.

The muster of the crew and passengers, nevertheless, began at 5, and took a whole hour.

Consequently the "Rome" had to wait out in the Suez Roads till half-past 7, when the steamer "Maple Branch" had come out of the Canal. The "Rome" then proceeded.

The "Rome" is timed to leave here to-day (Wednesday), but by reason of the foregoing events she cannot sail for Brindisi before Thursday.

The only objects attained by this mustering were the detention of Her Majesty's mails and the annoyance of the passengers and crew, and the needless delay to the ship.

Inclosure 4 in No. 44.

Messrs. Stapledon and Sons to Consul Gould.

Port Saïd, March 29, 1894.

Dear Sir,

REFERRING to the letters we, together with the other steam-ship agents here, have addressed to your good self, and the statement you were good enough to forward to Lord Cromer, concerning the new Sanitary Regulations at Suez, we now beg to hand you copy of a letter we have received from the commander of the Orient liner Royal Mail steam-ship "Austral," concerning that ship's detention at Suez on the night of the 17th instant, and the annoyance caused to the passengers by the enforcement of this useless formality of making everybody on board promenade on deck before the health doctor.

We would further point out that the commander of a steamer has no power to compel his passengers to turn out in the middle of the night for such an unnecessary purpose, and that occasions will occur when passengers will flatly refuse to do so, thereby causing serious detention to the ship and to Her Majesty's mails.

We have again to beg that Lord Cromer will take the matter into his consideration, and endeavour to arrange that the Suez sanitary doctor shall grant the ship pratique after interviewing the commander and doctor of the ship, and satisfying himself from what they tell him that all are healthy on board, without disturbing every one for what in reality is merely a useless and easily tricked count over.

If there were any suspicious cases on board, it would be reasonable enough for the doctor to visit them; all we object to is the waste of time in counting over indisputably healthy people, and the inconvenience and annoyance caused to passengers, especially ladies and children, in being made to come on deck at any hour of the night for such a purpose.

Thanking you for the interest you have already taken in this question, and assuring you that we should not continue to trouble you about it did we not regard it as a serious one, gravely affecting the interests of the public generally and British ship-owners in particular, we remain, &c.

(Signed) WM. STAPLEDON AND SONS.

Inclosure 5 in No. 44.

Captain Tuke to Messrs. Stapledon and Sons.

Orient Line Royal Mail Steamer "Austral," at Naples, March 21, 1894.

Dear Sirs,

I WISH to point out to you the very great inconvenience and annoyance to passengers, as well as the delay to the ship at Suez. We arrived at Suez shortly after midnight, and were then informed that every passenger, man, woman and child, had to be brought on deck and walk past a doctor. Naturally the ladies very much objected to coming up, and did so only to please me.

I consider the whole business most unfair and utterly unnecessary.

They have my declaration as to sickness on board, signed by a medical man and myself.

Surely my word is good enough for them.

Hoping that this annoyance is not going to continue much longer, I beg, &c.

(Signed) F. M. TUKE.

Inclosure 6 in No. 44.

Minutes of Meeting of Quarantine Board, April 3, 1894.

L'AN 1894, et le jour de Mardi 3 Avril, à 10 heures du matin, le Conseil Sanitaire Maritime et Quarantenaire s'est réuni en la salle ordinaire de ses délibérations sur la convocation du Président par intérim :

Sont présents :

M. le Dr. Ardouin Bey, Président par intérim.
M. le Dr. Bitter.
M. le Dr. Littlewood.

M. le Dr. Kulp	Délégué d'Allemagne.
M. le Dr. Mackie	Délégué d'Angleterre.
M. le Conseiller Dr. de Klodzianowski ..	Délégué d'Autriche-Hongrie.
M. Sidarouss	Délégué de Belgique.
M. le Dr. Pally	Délégué de Danemark.
M. le Dr. von Eichstorff	Délégué d'Espagne.
M. le Dr. Zancarol..	Délégué de Grèce.
M. Gazzaniga	Délégué d'Italie par intérim.
M. le Dr. Demech	Délégué des Pays-Bas.
M. le Dr. Massa	Délégué de Portugal.
M. le Dr. Morrison	Délégué de Suède et Norvège.
M. le Dr. Duca Bey	Délégué de Turquie.
M. Colomies	Délégué de France.
M. le Dr. Mackie	Médecin Sanitaire d'Angleterre.
M. le Dr. Catelan	Médecin Sanitaire de France.

M. G. Zananiri, f. f. de Secrétaire.

A l'ouverture de la séance, le Président par intérim présente au Conseil M. E. Gazzaniga, Vice-Consul d'Italie, chargé par M. le Consul de remplacer provisoirement M. le Dr. Torella, parti en congé.

Le procès-verbal de la séance du 20 Mars est lu, adopté, et signé.

Sont communiquées au Conseil les nouvelles sanitaires d'Égypte et de Russie.

Le Président par intérim dit ensuite qu'il est urgent que le Conseil fixe la date à laquelle les médecins nommés dans la dernière séance doivent prendre possession de leurs postes.

Il est d'avis que les Médecins devraient entrer en fonctions le 1er ou le 15 Mai, pour avoir le temps de connaître suffisamment le Service Quarantenaire avant l'époque du retour du pèlerinage prochain, qui aura lieu vers le 20 Juin.

M. le Délégué Sanitaire d'Angleterre est d'avis qu'on ne peut les nommer avant le 15 Mai et ce, pour leur donner le temps de se préparer à quitter leurs pays.

M. le Délégué d'Allemagne dit qu'il faut les informer de leurs nominations.

Le Président par intérim répond que déjà ces médecins en ont été avisés officieusement, et que, dès aujourd'hui, cette nomination leur sera notifiée officiellement en même temps que la date à laquelle ils entreront en fonctions.

M. le Délégué des Pays-Bas demande pour quelle date le Dr. Zacchariadis devra se rendre à Tor.

Le Président par intérim répond que ce sera vers le 1er Juin prochain.

En conséquence, le Conseil décide que les médecins désignés pour Suez et Sources de Moïse seront appelés à entrer en fonctions à partir du 15 Mai prochain. Leurs appointements sont fixés, pour chacun, à 8,000 fr. par an, représentant le minimum de leur classe.

Le Secrétaire donne lecture de la lettre adressée par M. le Délégué Sanitaire d'Angleterre à la Présidence du Conseil, dont copie est annexée au présent procès-verbal.

M. le Délégué du Portugal dit que cette lettre aurait dû être présentée à la Conférence de Venise, attendu que c'est elle qui a institué la visite médicale aux navires venant du sud à Suez.

M. le Délégué d'Angleterre, prenant la parole, déclare que la Conférence de Venise a nettement arrêté que, dans les circonstances graves, il faut prêter foi aux déclarations du médecin du bord pour connaître la date à laquelle le premier cas de choléra se serait manifesté sur le navire. Il en résulte donc que seulement les médecins du bord peuvent établir l'état sanitaire du navire, et déclarer si le bateau est ou non infecté.

M. le Délégué Ottoman croit que M. le Dr. Mackie confond le sens donné à ce sujet par la Conférence de Venise, attendu que ce qu'a dit M. le Délégué d'Angleterre, relativement aux déclarations du médecin du bord, se rapporte aux cas prévus dans la rubrique "Navires infectés, § (*b*), p. 143."

En effet, comme les médecins de l'Administration ne peuvent pas, eux-mêmes, connaître les personnes qui ont été en rapport avec le ou les cholériques ni les parties du navire devant être considérées comme contaminées, l'on ne peut parvenir à ce but qu'en ajoutant foi, dans ces circonstances, au médecin du bord. Mais, en toute autre occasion, et, en dehors de la déclaration des médecins, la visite médicale est indispensable.

M. le Délégué des Pays-Bas, après avoir fait remarquer que l'Administration aurait dû distribuer aux membres du Conseil la lettre adressée à la Présidence par M. le Dr. Mackie, pour qu'on eût pu bien l'étudier avant la séance, avoue n'avoir pas compris l'intention de M. le Délégué Sanitaire d'Angleterre et demande quelle est la proposition qu'il entend présenter.

M. le Délégué d'Angleterre répond qu'il ne présente aucune proposition. Son désir est de voir le Conseil discuter la question de la visite médicale et d'apporter, s'il y a lieu, une sage modification au système actuellement adopté et qui est de nature à créer, pour les passagers, une source d'ennuis et de vexations, laquelle modification est clairement énoncée dans sa lettre.

M. le Délégué des Pays-Bas réplique que l'objet de la visite médicale est un, c'est-à-dire, que l'on doit s'enquérir entièrement et exactement de l'état sanitaire du navire et des passagers. Du reste, chaque médecin sait comment l'on doit procéder à cette visite. Pourquoi donc vouloir la faire en partie?

La Conférence de Venise a décidé qu'une visite médicale doit être faite pour tous les navires, et le Conseil n'a pas le droit de modifier cette décision.

M. le Délégué d'Angleterre dit, de nouveau, qu'il n'a soumis la question au Conseil que pour être examinée et obtenir, si possible, que les passagers ne soient pas contraints de se réunir, la nuit, sur le pont pour subir la visite médicale. Quant à M. le Délégué Sanitaire des Pays-Bas, il a déplacé la discussion et a, par ses observations, égaré le Conseil.

Le Président par intérim dit qu'il faudrait, avant tout, s'entendre sur ce qu'est la visite médicale et, ensuite, sur la façon dont elle doit être faite.

M. le Dr. Bitter observe que l'on peut s'assurer de l'état sanitaire du navire en consultant le médecin du bord, mais que, par le défilé des passagers, on ne parvient pas à faire une meilleure constatation.

M. le Médecin Sanitaire de France dit que par visite médicale on entend que le Médecin Sanitaire se rende à bord pour s'informer, par tous les moyens possibles, et, sous serment du capitaine, que le bateau se trouve dans de bonnes conditions sanitaires. Au surplus, le livre du bord fait mention de tous les faits survenus pendant le voyage, en sorte que, si le médecin qui fait la visite a le plus léger soupçon sur l'état du navire, il a toute faculté de procéder à un examen minutieux des passagers.

M. le Dr. Demech, répondant au Dr. Mackie qui a dit que le Délégué des Pays-Bas a égaré le Conseil, déclare avoir nettement exposé ses idées, savoir qu'aucune modification, quelle qu'elle soit, ne doit être apportée à la visite médicale, car la modification telle qu'elle est demandée dans la lettre de M. le Délégué d'Angleterre, porterait une atteinte à la visite médicale et pourrait même équivaloir à l'abolition de cette mesure.

L'on ne sait pas, au juste, comment s'effectue à Suez la visite médicale; mais en tout cas, si nos médecins ne sont pas à même de la faire convenablement, des plaintes devraient être adressées contre ceux qui sont responsables de la bonne exécution du service qu'ils sont appelés à remplir. En tout cas, tout abus de la part de nos médecins, si abus il y a, ne justifie pas une modification qui pourrait porter atteinte à l'efficacité de la visite médicale.

M. le Médecin Sanitaire de France répond que, dans les conditions actuelles, une visite sérieusement faite réclame deux ou trois heures de temps. Or, si l'on ne veut pas se fier aux déclarations des officiers, il est inutile de les leur demander. En effet, on exige la patente pour s'informer sur l'état sanitaire des ports de provenance et l'on fait l'interrogatoire pour s'assurer de l'état du navire, de manière que, si le médecin faisant la visite trouve que les conditions sanitaires du bateau sont satisfaisantes, ne serait-il pas de toute justice d'éviter aux passagers la trop grande incommodité d'un défilé qui, en somme, n'offre pas toutes les garanties que l'on suppose? Car si l'on doit procéder rigoureusement à une visite, le Médecin Sanitaire devrait ausculter chaque malade, ce qui absorberait inutilement un temps infini.

M. le Conseiller Dr. de Klodzianowski observe qu'il y a une confusion dans les idées

émises, car l'on a mêlé ensemble deux choses absolument distinctes, savoir la visite médicale et l'arraisonnement. Or, l'arraisonnement consiste en une investigation faite à bord des navires auprès du capitaine, du médecin du bord, voire même des passagers. Quant à la visite médicale, elle a tout un autre but: le médecin qui la fait doit s'assurer, de ses propres yeux, de l'état sanitaire des passagers, et lorsqu'une personne lui semble avoir l'aspect maladif, la visiter plus sérieusement.

Il est vrai que la visite médicale présente un inconvénient auquel toutefois on peut facilement remédier: c'est le comptage des passagers un par un, en les indiquant respectivement du doigt. Ce moyen, généralement trop accentué, peut être évité. Le comptage étant nécessaire comme moyen par lequel le médecin s'assure s'il a vu tous les passagers, on devrait le faire d'une façon plus convenable qu'actuellement et de manière à ne pas incommoder ou froisser les passagers.

Mais de là à vouloir substituer l'arraisonnement à la visite, c'est une mesure que le Conseil n'a nullement le droit de décider. La visite c'est le fondement, la base du système d'inspection introduit par la Conférence de Venise et, seule, une autre Conférence a la faculté de le modifier.

Du reste la lettre adressée à la Présidence par M. le Délégué d'Angleterre, n'est pas assez claire, car l'on ne comprend pas à quoi tend la demande qui en fait l'objet.

M. le Médecin Sanitaire de France reprend la parole et dit que tant que le Médecin Sanitaire s'est assuré, par tous les moyens possibles, que la santé à bord est parfaite, on ne peut que considérer comme superflues toutes autres investigations.

Le médecin qui se rend à bord ayant conscience de la lourde responsabilité qu'il assume a le droit, s'il a quelque doute sur l'état du navire, d'arrêter ce dernier de sa propre autorité. En ce qui concerne le défilé, le Médecin Sanitaire peut le faire quand il le croit nécessaire.

M. le Délégué Ottoman répond que cette expression "quand il le croit nécessaire" est trop élastique et ne peut offrir aucune garantie.

M. le Délégué Sanitaire de France déclare que non seulement il y a lieu de faire l'arraisonnement à Suez, mais aussi la visite médicale conformément aux déliberations de la Conférence de Venise.

M. le Délégué d'Espagne demande si, en ce qui concerne les passagers, la visite médicale ne pourrait pas être faite dans le salon du navire.

Le Président par intérim répond que c'est un moyen que l'on pourrait facilement adopter.

M. le Dr. Bitter se rallie à l'opinion de M. le Médecin Sanitaire de France en ce qui touche la responsabilité qui incombe aux Médecins Sanitaires appelés à faire la visite médicale et est d'avis que l'on doit attacher à cette responsabilité toute l'importance qu'elle mérite.

M. le Délégué Ottoman, parlant de la visite médicale, cite le passage suivant, extrait d'un discours de M. le Dr. Proust à la Conférence de Venise: "La visite médicale est facile sur un paquebot. Sur un bateau à pèlerins il n'en est pas de même. Tels de ces bateaux contiennent jusqu'à 2,000 pèlerins. La visite est donc longue et difficile."

De cette déclaration de l'éminent Professeur, ajoute le Dr. Duca, le Médecin Sanitaire est tenu de voir tous les passagers et l'équipage. En procédant à la visite médicale de cette façon, on peut, en même temps, faire l'arraisonnement: une mesure n'empêche pas l'autre.

M. le Médecin Sanitaire de France déclare qu'on ne peut dire au juste ce qu'est une visite médicale. Cette définition a été longuement discutée entre les Délégués Anglais et Français à la Conférence de Venise, sans qu'on soit parvenu à la résoudre.

M. le Délégué des Pays-Bas observe qu'aucun médecin ne doit ignorer comment l'on doit faire une visite médicale.

M. le Délégué Sanitaire de Grèce dit à son tour qu'on se confond dans une discussion inutile sans se mettre d'accord sur ce qu'on doit appeler une visite médicale. D'après lui, le médecin chargé de cette visite doit prendre tous les renseignements pour s'assurer des conditions sanitaires du navire. Quant à voir défiler les passagers devant le médecin à la lumière d'une lampe, M. le Délégué de Grèce ne croit pas que cela constitue la garantie désirable. Toutefois, il est certainement d'opinion que, si le médecin visitant a quelque doute sur l'état des passagers, il est tenu de les examiner soigneusement, de visiter les cabines, et de s'assurer, en général, de toutes les conditions hygiéniques du navire. Si le Conseil est pénétré de ces idées, les Médecins Sanitaires devront les connaître et remplir leur service en conséquence.

La parole étant donnée à *M. le Délégué Sanitaire de France*, celui-ci fait observer que tous les arguments que l'on soulève en ce moment ont dû être émis lors de la discussion, à la Cnoférence de Venise, de la visite médicale.

Puisque la Conférence n'a pas donné la définition de cette visite, on doit conséquemment continuer à l'effectuer de la même façon qu'elle a toujours été faite.

S'adressant ensuite à M. le Dr. Mackie, M. Colomies demande si en Angleterre le Règlement Sanitaire n'est pas plus sévère que le système adopté ici, et il ne s'explique pas alors pourquoi l'on devrait faire la visite à Suez d'une façon plus sommaire qu'en Angleterre ou en Europe. Quand la Conférence de Venise a reconnu que l'on ne peut pas employer en Égypte le même système en usage en Angleterre, elle a décidé que, pour suppléer à tout, l'on devra procéder à une visite médicale sérieuse à tous les navires venant du sud à Suez. Toute modification qu'on essaierait d'apporter à cette visite, viendrait détruire les garanties que les Puissances Européennes attendent du Service Quarantenaire d'Égypte par l'accomplissement d'une visite médicale sérieuse qu'elles ne peuvent faire aussi rigoureusement qu'ici.

M. le Délégué Ottoman estime que, puisque l'on fait la visite médicale d'une façon égale en France, en Italie, et partout il ne s'explique pas pour quel motif on voudrait la pratiquer autrement ici, alors qu'elle devrait être effectuée d'une manière plus sévère en Égypte, Suez étant la porte de l'Europe.

M le Délégué de France dit qu'en ce qui regarde la visite médicale, on peut invoquer la question de principe, qui est le maintient, à tout prix, de la visite médicale instituée à la Conférence de Venise, et la question de fait qui consistera à apporter dans l'exécution de cette visite tous les ménagements possibles à l'égard des passagers.

M le Délégué d'Angleterre répond que la visite médicale, en ce qui concerne le défilé, surtout la nuit, peut être considéré comme illusoire.

M. le Délégué de France réplique qu'il fâllait faire cette observation à la Conférence de Venise, et qu'en l'état, nos médecins à Suez doivent continuer à procéder à la visite médicale de tous les navires, de la même façon que par le passé.

M. Calomies observe que parmi les Compagnies signataires de la plainte communiquée par M. le Dr. Mackie, seule la Compagnie Péninsulaire transporte des passagers, tandis que, pour les autres, la visite n'a lieu que sur l'équipage. Or, la Péninsulaire a déjà, l'année dernière, suscité des difficultés au Conseil dans l'incident du steam-ship "Hydaspes" et, comme aucune autre Compagnie transportant des passagers n'a formulé des plaintes dans ce sens, le Conseil n'a pas à intervenir.

M. le Délégué de Grèce tient à faire une rectification relativement à la phrase mentionnée dans la lettre de M. le Délégué d'Angleterre. Par ces mots "et quelques-uns de mes collègues sont d'accord avec moi" il ne s'ensuit pas qu'à la Conférence de Venise on ait donné la définition de la visite médicale.

M. le Conseiller Dr. de Klodzianowski dit que s'il prend encore une fois la parole pour parler de la visite médicale, c'est que le cours des débats et certaines paroles de la lettre de M. le Délégué d'Angleterre, dont il vient de prendre une connaissance plus approfondie, lui suggèrent une réflexion, à savoir que la discussion de la question de la suppression de la visite médicale n'est point possible, attendu que les Règlements élaborés par la Conférence de Venise et auxquels le Conseil est tenu de se conformer rigoureusement, sont d'une clarté qui ne laisse subsister aucun doute sur leur interprétation.

En effet, le paragraphe 1 de la rubrique "Organisation de la Surveillance et de la Désinfection à Suez et aux Sources de Moïse" porte que "la visite médicale prévue par le Règlement sera faite à chaque navire arrivant à Suez par un médecin de la station."

En conséquence, l'arraisonnement n'est pas la visite médicale, et c'est une fausse idée que celle d'admettre que tel arraisonnement fait par un médecin, peut être considéré comme une visite, comme l'a déclaré M. le Médecin Sanitaire de France. Dans toutes les Conférences qui se sont occupées de cette question, tout le monde a été d'accord que l'on ne peut ajouter foi aux déclarations des médecins du bord qui ne sont pas commissionnés par l'État. Ces déclarations ne constituent guère un moyen sûr de connaître la vérité. En effet, ces médecins n'ayant aucune crainte d'être, le cas échéant, poursuivis par un code international, qui n'existe pas, et d'un autre côté, désireux de sauvegarder les intérêts des Compagnies qui les emploient, ne donnent pas pour la plupart du temps une déclaration ayant la valeur requise. Il faut donc en conclure que la visite médicale doit être faite mais d'une façon convenable et correcte, par les médecins que nous avons spécialement choisis à cet effet, parmi des jeunes gens capables et intelligents. Il faut surtout que les inconvénients du comptage, auxquels M. le Délégué Sanitaire d'Autriche-Hongrie a déjà fait allusion, disparaissent complètement pour prévenir tout froissement et tout ennui aux passagers: car, en vérité, il est tellement facile de les compter sans les montrer au doigt.

M. le Conseiller Dr. de Klodzianowski avoue, en effet, qu'une visite médicale n'est guère chose agréable pour les passagers; mais, en comparant le dérangement qu'elle occasionne à ces derniers avec le danger qui pourrait résulter si on ne la faisait pas, on

comprendra combien elle est effectivement nécessaire, étant donné surtout qu'aussi longtemps qu'il n'existe pas de code international, aussi longtemps les déclarations des médecins du bord doivent être considérées comme insuffisantes.

Il conclut en disant que, puisque M. le Dr. Mackie a rectifié les termes de la lettre qu'il a écrite à la Présidence en déclarant qu'il n'entend pas demander l'abolition de la visite médicale, mais simplement mettre fin aux vexations qu'elle entraîne pour les passagers, il émet l'avis que, lors de la visite, les passagers ne soient pas contraints de se réunir sur le pont, mais que le médecin ait à descendre au salon où la dite visite pourra être effectuée. Aux personnes obligées de garder leur cabine, le médecin se rendrait près d'elles pour les voir, ce qui est permis à tout médecin dans l'exercice de sa profession.

Enfin, M. le Délégué d'Autriche-Hongrie demande que des instructions soient transmises dans ce sens aux médecins du Service Quarantenaire à Suez.

Sur l'observation de quelques membres du Conseil, que par sa lettre le Dr. Mackie a entendu demander l'abolition de la visite médicale, ce dernier demande à M. le Président par intérim si lui, en sa qualité de Français, a également compris le sens de la dite lettre de cette même façon.

Le Président par intérim répond que le terme employé par M. le Dr. Mackie dans sa lettre est le suivant, "Sage modification."

Que, par conséquent, il n'a pas entendu qu'il s'agissait d'une demande d'abolition de la visite médicale.

M. le Délégué d'Angleterre repéte qu'il n'a nullement voulu demander l'abolition de la visite médicale, mais que sa lettre tend seulement à obtenir un changement du système actuellement employé et dont le point principal est de ne pas réunir sur le pont, pendant la nuit, les passagers devant subir cette visite.

M. le Dr. Mackie ajoute qu'il doit rectifier une erreur qui s'est glissée dans le discours de M. le Délégué de France, quand il a fait remarquer que la Péninsulaire est la seule Compagnie transportant des passagers qui se soit plainte de la manière avec laquelle on procède à la visite médicale. Or, parmi les signataires de la lettre de plainte se trouve aussi la Compagnie Orient Line, qui est représentée par Mr. Stapledon.

En outre, M. le Dr. Mackie, se référant à la phrase de M. Colomies relative à l'incident de "l'Hydaspes" survenu l'année dernière, demande si l'on peut porter une accusation contre une Compagnie, alors que telle question n'est pas portée à l'ordre du jour.

Quant à la visite médicale proprement dite, le Dr. Mackie dit qu'en ce qui le concerne, il a assisté plusieurs fois à ces sortes de défilés et qu'il les a toujours considérés comme étant purement illusoires.

Le Président par intérim dit qu'à la suite de certaines appréciations qui se sont produites, au cours de la discussion, relativement à la visite médicale pratiquée en Égypte et que l'on a qualifiée notamment d'illusoire, et, pour répondre à l'allégation que l'on ne sait pas comment elle est effectuée, il est de son devoir d'exposer que cette visite se fait en Égype comme en Italie, en France, et dans d'autres pays, en un mot en Europe. Voici comment on procède: le médecin fait passer devant lui les passagers et les hommes de l'équipage. D'un coup d'œil, il voit si la personne présente les signes de la sante; bonne mine, marche assurée, &c., et, dans ce cas, la laisse passer sans l'arrêter. Lorsqu'au contraire, il remarque une altération quelconque dans l'aspect, le maintient, le teint de l'individu, il l'interroge et l'examine attentivement afin de se rendre compte de son état. Quant aux malades, on ne les oblige pas à se rendre devant le médecin; c'est celui-ci au contraire qui va les voir à l'endroit où ils se trouvent.

Connaissant par lui-même la façon dont on procède en Europe le Président par intérim peut assurer qu'il n'y a aucune différence entre ce qui se passe là-bas et ce qui se fait ici, comme il vient de l'exposer. La visite médicale n'est donc ni plus ni moins sérieuse en Égypte que partout ailleurs. Il ajoute, cependant, qu'à son avis la visite médicale, quelque bien faite qu'elle soit, n'offre pas une garantie absolue, attendu que lorsqué les passagers qui se trouvent à bord d'une navire sont nombreux, le médecin ne peut pas être certain, alors même qu'il les a comptés, et a plus forte raison si l'on supprime le dénombrement des personnes, d'avoir vu tout le monde à bord, eût-il aussi pénétré dans les cabines et dans d'autres parties du navire. Il n'est pas difficile, en effet, de soustraire, si on le veut bien, une personne à l'examen du médecin, surtout pendant la nuit.

M. le Délégué Ottoman remarque que le commandant qui se permet de cacher un passager est tout aussi capable de donner une fausse déclaration; d'où la nécessité de maintenir, telle quelle, la visite médicale.

M. le Médecin Sanitaire de France rappelle que la Conférence de Venise a attribué aux médecins de Suez des pouvoirs qui les mettent à meme de s'assurer, le cas écheant, par tous les moyens possibles, des conditions sanitaires du navire. Voilà pourquoi le

Conseil a tenu à choisir, parmi plus de 200 candidats, trois personnes qui lui paraissaient réunir les qualités requises pour faire convenablement le service des visites à bord des navires. Du reste, le livre du bord, le registre de l'hôpital du navire constituent une source d'informations bien plus sérieuses qu'un défilé des passagers, absolument inutile en temps ordinaire. Il insiste sur ce qu'en l'espèce, il s'agit d'une question d'application et conclut en demandant que des instructions dans ce sens soient données aux médecins de Suez.

M. le Délégué de France insiste, à son tour, sur la nécessité de continuer à effectuer la visite médicale telle qu'elle a toujours été faite et telle qu'elle a été établie par la Conférence de Venise.

M. le Délégué d'Angleterre observe que si l'on veut se baser sur le passé, on ne doit pas perdre de vue qu'auparavant on faisait la désinfection d'une façon très sommaire tandis que maintenant on la pratique autrement.

A cela, *M. le Délégué Ottoman* répond que la Conférence de Venise, qui a modifié le système de désinfection parce qu'il était suranné, aurait également porté quelque modification dans la visite médicale si elle trouvait que cette mesure était de même surannée. Ne l'ayant pas fait, on n'a qu'à en conclure que la visite ne doit subir aucune modification, mais qu'au contraire elle doit continuer à être effectuée telle qu'elle l'a été jusqu'à ce jour.

M. le Délégué de France fait remarquer que la visite médicale n'est pas si inutile puisqu'en Angleterre on procède à deux visites; l'une faite par les douaniers et l'autre par l'officier médical.

M. le Délégué d'Angleterre répond qu'on agit ainsi seulement en cas de suspicion ou en temps d'épidémie.

M. le Conseiller Dr. de Klodzianowski remarque que l'on ne doit pas comparer la visite médicale que l'on fait en Angleterre avec celle qui est pratiquée ici, car, arrivés aux ports Britanniques les médecins et les commandants ont conscience qu'ils sont désormais régie par le code de leur pays, au cas d'un manquement à leurs devoirs, perspective qu'ils ne peuvent redouter de voir réaliser en Égypte.

M. le Délégué Sanitaire des Pays-Bas propose, puisque M. le Dr. Mackie ne veut pas formuler sa proposition, de passer purement et simplement à l'ordre du jour.

M. le Délégué de France prie le Président de vouloir bien mettre à la votation les deux propositions suivantes :—

1. Si le Conseil doit s'occuper de la question en discussion et envoyer à Suez des instructions en conséquence.

2. Si l'on croit qu'il y a lieu de soumettre, aux Gouvernements respectifs, une modification dans le système actuellement adopté pour faire la visite médicale.

M. le Conseiller Dr. de Klodzianowski dit que la proposition de M. le Dr. Demech doit être votée avant celles de M. le Délégué de France.

M. le Délégué des Pays-Bas insiste pour que M. le Dr. Mackie formule sa proposition en précisant ce qu'il entend demander.

Plusieurs membres du Conseil se rallient à l'opinion de M. le Dr. Demech.

M. le Dr. Mackie répond alors que si telle est l'intention du Conseil, il fera ultérieurement une proposition au sujet des sages modifications qu'il désirerait voir introduire dans le système actuel de la visite médicale, proposition qui ne pourrait être discutée sur l'heure à cause des multiples observations qui ont été échangées.

Le Président par intérim dit que, comme suite à la longue discussion qui vient d'avoir lieu, il donnera, sans retard, des instructions au Directeur de Suez pour que la visite médicale soit effectuée avec tous les égards possibles envers les passagers. Pendant la nuit, elle devra être faites dans le salon du bord ou dans toute autre partie abritée du navire et non pas sur le pont. Le médecin s'abstiendra, autant que possible, de compter ostensiblement les passagers; pour visiter les malades, il ne manquera pas de se rendre dans leur cabine ou à tout autre endroit du navire où ils pourraient se trouver.

Le Conseil approuve.

M. Calomies prend la parole et demande que le *statu quo* soit maintenu, en ce qui concerne la visite médicale qui doit être faite à tous les passagers individuellement soit dans le salon du bord, soit dans toute autre partie du navire et que les médecins, en accomplissant ce mandat, doivent apporter les plus grands ménagements à l'égard des passagers, principalement envers les dames et les enfants.

Avant de lever la séance, *le Président* par intérim informe le Conseil qu'après l'envoi des lettres de convocation, il a reçu une demande de congé de trois mois et demi présentée par M. J. Lombardo, Chef Commis de l'Office Quarantenaire de Port-Saïd. Cet employé ayant droit à ce congé et n'en ayant pas pris depuis longtemps, le Président par

intérim prie le Conseil de la lui accorder, d'autant plus qu'aucune raison de service n'empêche de la lui octroyer.

Le Conseil accepte.

La séance est levée à midi un quart.

CONSEIL SANITAIRE, MARITIME, ET QUARANTENAIRE D'ÉGYPTE.

M. le Président par intérim, *Alexandrie, le 27 Mars*, 1894.

J'ai l'honneur de vous remettre ci-joint copie d'une lettre signée par plusieurs agents de Compagnies de Navigation relativement au transit du Canal de Suez, faisant ressortir les inconvénients et, dans certains cas même, le danger de la visite médicale à Suez pendant la nuit, *telle qu'elle est actuellement pratiquée.*

Je partage l'opinion exprimée dans la dite lettre, et j'irai même plus loin en déclarant qu'à mon avis la visite médicale aux navires à passagers qui se trouvent dans de bonnes conditions sanitaires et avec un médecin à bord, ne doit plus revêtir le caractère rigoureux du passé, ni exiger, dans les circonstances ordinaires, la réunion de tous les passagers sur le pont pendant la nuit. Comme visite médicale sanitaire, elle devient aussi sans aucun profit, excepté dans des cas exceptionnels.

En effet, il ne serait ni juste ni courtois d'obliger des passagers revenant de climats chauds, et pour la plupart de santé délicate, de quitter leurs couchettes au milieu de la nuit et de s'assembler sur le pont pour la visite médicale qui, en temps ordinaires, n'est pas de première importance.

Ayant assisté aux discussions de la Conférence de Venise, je suis d'opinion, et quelques-uns de mes collègues sont d'accord avec moi, qu'il n'entre ni dans le sens ni dans l'esprit de cette Conférence de faire subir la visite médicale, en temps ordinaire, de la manière susindiquée.

J'ai l'honneur de vous prier, M. le Président, de vouloir bien porter cette question devant le Conseil dans une prochaine séance en vue de permettre à MM. les Délégués de pouvoir la discuter et apporter une sage modification dans le système suranné qu'on adoptait dans le temps en ce qui concernait les visites médicales et que néanmoins on continue à employer jusqu'à présent à Suez.

La nomination de médecins intelligents et bien élevés à Suez, chargés de s'enquérir de l'état sanitaire des navires, me semble une garantie suffisante pour que le système d'effectuer la visite médicale dans les conditions citées plus haut, surtout pendant la nuit, n'ait plus à être adopté, au moins pour les navires se trouvant dans de bonnes conditions sanitaires et ayant un médecin à bord.

Veuillez, &c.
Le Délégué Sanitaire d'Angleterre,
(Signé) J. MACKIE.

M. le Dr. Ardouin Bey,
Président par intérim du Conseil Quarantenaire,
Alexandrie.

CONSEIL SANITAIRE, MARITIME, ET QUARANTENAIRE D'ÉGYPTE.

Port-Saïd, le 6 Mars, 1894.

Nous vous remercions pour votre lettre du 5 courant, nous communiquant la décision du Conseil Quarantenaire.

Nous osons espérer que les pouvoirs conférés aux Médecins Quarantenaires à Suez subiront quelques modifications en ce qui concerne la visite médicale. Cette visite leur donne le droit de réunir snr le pont, à toute heure de la nuit, tous les passagers, aussi bien que l'équipage de chaque navire.

Dans tous les cas, cette visite, ainsi faite, est préjudiciable, mais si des malades se trouvent à bord elle devient positivement dangereuse.

Nous suggérerions que les navires dans de bonnes conditions sanitaires ne soient pas astreints à ces inconvénients et nous vous prierons de vouloir bien faire les démarches nécessaires afin que cette question soit portée devant le Conseil Quarantenaire.

Le système d'une visite médicale qui consiste à réunir les passagers, occasionne aussi de grands retards aux navires devant transiter le Canal, ainsi que cela est arrivé dernière-

ment pour le steam-ship "Rome;" ce navire arrivé en rade de Suez à 4 heures et demie A.M. ne put entrer dans le Canal avant 7 heures et demie.

(Signé) STAPLEDON AND SONS.
GEORGE ROYLE (P. and O.).
WILLS AND Co.
BAZIN AND Co.
JOSEPH BARBAZA (the Eagle Company).
P. ROYER.

A M. Gould,
Consul d'Angleterre à Port-Saïd.

No. 45.

Sir C. Cookson to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 23.)

(No. 12. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, April* 14, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a Report by Dr. Mackie, dated the 12th instant, on a meeting of the Quarantine Board which took place on the 3rd instant.

After some discussion, the Board fixed the 15th May next as the date on which the doctors recently appointed for Suez should be ready to take up their duties.

Dr. Mackie states that his letter to the President (of which I have the honour to inclose a copy), requesting a modification of the present system of performing the medical visit at Suez, which inflicted great hardship on the passengers, and was utterly useless and illusory, was then read, and produced a most heated and angry discussion, in which the Dutch Delegate took a prominent part, declaring that Dr. Mackie's letter practically asked for the abolition of the medical visit.

Dr. Mackie stated that he merely asked for a modification of the mode in which the visit was carried out, and, in reply to the demand of the Delegate for Holland, that he should make a proposal, he said that if the Board decided that a modification could be introduced, he would make a proposal at another meeting.

The President then proposed that in the interval he should instruct the Sanitary Agent at Suez to perform the medical visit with as little annoyance as possible to the passengers, who should not be required to assemble on deck at night, and this appears to have been agreed to.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 45.

Dr. Mackie to Sir C. Cookson.

Sir, *Alexandria, April* 12, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to report that a meeting of the Maritime and Quarantine Sanitary Board was held on Tuesday, the 3rd instant, Dr. Ardouin Bey presiding.

The President asked the Board to fix the date on which the doctors appointed for Suez should be ready to enter on their work, and proposed the 1st May.

The British Delegate pointed out that the notice would be a very short one for the English doctor, who might prefer, for economy or other reasons, to come out by sea, a voyage of fourteen days, and would have thus very little time after receiving formal notice to make his preparations. It was, after a little discussion, agreed to fix the date of 15th May.

The President then announced the next question on the order of the day, "Communication de M. le Délégué d'Angleterre au sujet de la visite médicale faite à Suez pendant la nuit."

As this simple question gave rise to one of the stormiest and most ridiculous discussions probably ever witnessed at the Board, I must explain what the question really was. A Memorial signed by several steam-ship agents was presented to the British Consul at Port Saïd, setting forth the great inconvenience and hardships to which

passengers were submitted by being roused out of bed during the night on arrival at Suez to go on deck to undergo the medical visit. The "medical visit," as practised in the Mediterranean, implies a personal inspection of each individual, and counting the passengers. The Memorial was forwarded to me by Lord Cromer, with a request from his Lordship that I should endeavour to get the Board to modify the visit, and substitute some other system which would imply less inconvenence and discomfort to passengers arriving at night to pass the Canal.

As a preliminary measure, I asked the Delegates at the Board who were present at the Conference at Venice to meet me and discuss it in a friendly way. The Delegates were the Sanitary Physician of France, the Delegates of Germany and Greece. Dr. Ardouin Bey was also present.

We all agreed that a medical inspection practised on the crowded deck of a steamer at night, with a crowd of passengers, and by the light of a candle or lamp, could be of little value, and add nothing to our knowledge of the sanitary condition of the vessel—and that for first-class passengers, vessels with doctor on board and no suspicious cases, it ought to be modified, and the personal inspection and counting even suppressed, as neither the one nor the other could be properly performed. We all agreed also that although the "visite médicale," which was, by the decision of the Conference, to replace quarantine in a great measure, was not defined at the Conference, nor rules for its performance laid down, the spirit of the Conference was to abolish useless, unpractical, and illusory systems.

The discussion was opened by the communication of the letter, copy of which I inclose, which I addressed to the President on the subject, as well as a copy of the letter addressed to the British Consul by the steam-ship agents.

No sooner had I begun to support my letter by verbal observations than the Delegate for Holland declared that my letter asked for neither more nor less than the total abolition of the "visite médicale," and proposed that it should be rejected *in toto*, and further discussion discontinued. He maintained that no "visite médicale" could be accepted without personal inspection and counting the passengers, and constantly repeated his accusation that the British Delegate was attempting to abolish entirely a "medical visit."

The British Delegate protested against this attempt to mislead the Board, and appealed to the President as a Frenchmen whether his letter addressed to him in French could be interpreted as demanding the abolition of the "medical visit." The President replied, "Certainly not;" it only asked a modification of the system of practising it. This, however, did not satisfy the Delegate for Holland, who continued in a most unintelligible manner in a state of wild excitement.

The Delegates of Austria and France were also very strong in their opposition to any change in the existing method of performing the "medical visit," but the Delegate for Austria finally proposed as a modification that the visit could be made in the saloon of the vessel, instead of calling the passengers on deck at night.

The Sanitary Physician of France pointed out the useless and illusory nature of the medical visit as now practised, and said it was no longer necessary now that we were to have educated and competent doctors at Suez, who could assure themselves by examining the log-book, the captain, the doctor, or anyone else on board, or employing any other means they thought fit, to assure themselves as far as they could of the sanitary state of the vessels, but that a personal inspection by lamp-light at night, and counting the passengers like sheep, was absurd.

The Delegate for Greece spoke in a similar strain, and asked the Delegates as medical men if the inspection of, say, 150 passengers at night without extraordinary delay, and by the light of a small lantern, offered any guarantee whatever.

The Delegate for Holland again commenced to talk or rather scream in a most unintelligible way, and demanded that the British Delegate should make a proposition.

The British Delegate replied that he had asked the Board first of all to discuss the question whether a "sage modification" could be introduced. If that was decided he would formulate a proposition for another meeting, as it was useless to continue the discussion with the present excitement. The President then proposed that until the question was again discussed he should instruct the sanitary agent at Suez to perform the medical visit with as little annoyance as possible to the passengers, and not to oblige them to go on deck at night.

The Delegate for France endeavoured in a most unfair way to influence the Board against English companies by stating that the Board had often had trouble with English companies, citing the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and the case of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer "Hydaspes" of last summer. The British Delegate

resented this, and asked the President not to allow accusations to be made which had nothing to do with any question on the order of the day.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. MACKIE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 45.

Messrs. Stapledon and Sons and other Firms to Consul Gould.

Port-Saïd, le 6 Mars, 1894.

NOUS vous remercions pour votre lettre du 5 courant, nous communiquant la décision du Conseil Quarantenaire.

Nous osons espérer que les pouvoirs conférés aux Médecins Quarantenaires à Suez subiront quelques modifications en ce qui concerne la visite médicale. Cette visite leur donne le droit de réunir sur le pont, à toute heure de la nuit, tous les passagers aussi bien que l'équipage de chaque navire.

Dans tous les cas, cette visite, ainsi faite, est préjudiciable, mais si des malades se trouvent à bord elle devient positivement dangereuse.

Nous suggérerions que les navires dans de bonnes conditions sanitaires ne soient pas astreints à ces inconvénients et nous vous prierons de vouloir bien faire les démarches nécessaires afin que cette question soit portée devant le Conseil Quarantenaire.

Le système d'une visite médicale qui consiste à réunir les passagers, occasionne aussi de grands retards aux navires devant transiter le Canal, ainsi que cela est arrivé dernièrement pour le steam-ship "Rome;" ce navire, arrivé en rade de Suez à 4 heures et demie A.M. ne put entrer dans le Canal avant 7 heures et demie.

(Signé) STAPLEDON AND SONS.
GEORGE ROYLE (P. and O.).
WILLS AND Co.
BAZIN AND Co.
JOSEPH BARBAZA (the Eagle Company).
P. ROYER.

Inclosure 3 in No. 45.

Dr. Mackie to Dr. Ardouin Bey.

M. le Président par intérim, *Alexandrie, le 27 Mars,* 1894.

J'AI l'honneur de vous remettre, ci-joint, copie d'une lettre signée par plusieurs agents de Compagnies de Navigation relativement au transit du Canal de Suez, faisant ressortir les inconvénients et, dans certains cas même, le danger de la visite médicale à Suez pendant la nuit, *telle qu'elle est actuellement pratiquée.*

Je partage l'opinion exprimée dans la dite lettre, et j'irai même plus loin en déclarant qu'à mon avis la visite médicale aux navires à passagers qui se trouvent dans de bonnes conditions sanitaires et avec un médecin à bord, ne doit plus revêtir le caractère rigoureux du passé ni exiger, dans les circonstances ordinaires, la réunion de tous les passagers sur le pont pendant la nuit. Comme visite médicale sanitaire, elle devient aussi sans aucun profit, excepté dans des cas exceptionnels.

En effet, il ne serait ni juste ni courtois d'obliger des passagers revenant de climats chauds, et pour la plupart de santé délicate, de quitter leurs couchettes au milieu de la nuit et de s'assembler sur le pont pour la visite médicale qui, en temps ordinaire, n'est pas de première importance.

Ayant assisté aux discussions de la Conférence de Venise, je suis d'opinion, et quelques-uns de mes collègues sont d'accord avec moi, qu'il n'entre ni dans le sens ni dans l'esprit de cette Conférence de faire subir la visite médicale, en temps ordinaire, de la manière sus-indiquée.

J'ai l'honneur de vous prier, M. le Président, de vouloir bien porter cette question devant le Conseil dans une prochaine séance en vue de permettre à MM. les Délégués de pouvoir la discuter et apporter une sage modification dans le système suranné qu'on

adoptait dans le temps en ce qui concernait les visites médicales et que néanmoins on continue à employer jusqu'à présent à Suez.

La nomination de médecins intelligents et bien élevés à Suez, chargés de s'enquérir de l'état sanitaire des navires, me semble une garantie suffisante pour que le système d'effectuer la visite médicale dans les conditions citées plus haut, surtout pendant la nuit, n'ait plus à être adopté, au moins pour les navires se trouvant dans de bonnes conditions sanitaires et ayant un médecin à bord.

Veuillez, &c.
Le Délégué Sanitaire d'Angleterre,
(Signé) J. MACKIE.

No. 46.

Lord Cromer to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 23.)

(No. 7. Commercial.)
My Lord, *Cairo, April* 16, 1894.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 6 of the 14th instant, I have now the honour to draw your Lordship's attention to the behaviour of the Dutch Delegate on the Sanitary Board, as reported to your Lordship in Sir Charles Cookson's despatch No. 12 of the 14th instant. I venture to suggest that some representation should be made to the Dutch Government on the subject. The Delegate is a Maltese, Dr. Demech, who appears to be of such an excitable character as to render it impossible for him to discuss with calmness the proposals which are brought before the Board. He has always shown himself extremely hostile to any proposals emanating from an English source. I have on more than one occasion spoken to M. de Willebois about Dr. Demech's conduct. My representations have always been received in a most friendly spirit, but, so far as I can gather, the difficulty of exercising any effective control of Dr. Demech's conduct arises in some degree from the fact that he is only to a limited extent under the orders of the Dutch Foreign Office.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CROMER.

No. 47.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company to Foreign Office.—(Received April 26.)

Sir, 122, *Leadenhall Street, London, April* 24, 1894.

I AM desired by my Directors to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th instant respecting the sanitary inspection of passengers on their arrival at Suez, and also the two copies of the Convention of Venice inclosed therewith.

I am, &c.
(For Secretary),
(Signed) A. TAIT.

No. 48.

Lord Cromer to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 26.)

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Cairo, April* 26, 1894.

SEE my despatch No. 5 of the 13th April.

Great difficulty is being caused by this subject. The proposals of the Consuls-General are objected to very much by Egyptian Government, strongly supported by their Financial Adviser.

Would Her Majesty's Government be disposed to agree that ½*d.* a ton be imposed, with obligation on part of Egypt to cover any further deficit? (See question asked at

close of my despatch above referred to.) This would take the place of annual payment of 3,500*l.* a-year, with freedom from any further obligations as regards deficit.

This is merely suggested as a possible compromise.

No. 49.

The Earl of Kimberley to Lord Cromer.

(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, April* 27, 1894.

THE Departments concerned are considering the question of ½*d.* tax for expenses of quarantine establishments, referred to in your Lordship's Commercial telegram of yesterday.

No. 50.

Lord Cromer to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 28.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Cairo, April* 28, 1894.

WITH reference to my telegram, Commercial, of the 26th instant. The following proposals have been made on behalf of the Egyptian Government to me by Mr. Palmer:—

1. The 40,000*l.* required for capital expenditure on quarantine works to be paid from the light dues this year.

2. Commencing from the 1st January, 1895, the light dues to be reduced by 40,000*l.* a-year on the money applied to new lights. Which of these two courses adopted would be a matter for the Powers to decide. Egyptian Government are naturally indifferent on this point.

3. Egyptian Government share of the general surplus at the close of 1894 and in subsequent years to be increased by 20,000*l.*, as was done when the professional tax was abolished.

4. Egyptian Government to be freed from all obligation to make good the quarantine deficit.

A tax for quarantine would be involved by this last provision, which might, but probably would not, exceed ½*d.* per ton. The additional taxation for quarantine would in any case be far exceeded by the relief obtained in shape of light dues.

The assent of the Powers would be required for the third proposal, which, from the Egyptian point of view, is essential. Under all the circumstances of the case it might be obtained, I should think. My very strong recommendation is that I be, without delay, authorized to accept these proposals and to state that, in the negotiations with other Powers, Her Majesty's Government will support them. British trade would profit by this arrangement. I might at this opportunity, which may not recur, settle not only the financial part of the quarantine question, but also the question of light dues which has been pending for years. Should your Lordship agree, I should wish for instructions on the second point as to whether I am to press for the dues to be reduced from the 1st January, 1895, or whether the 40,000*l.* a-year should be treated subsequently as a suspense account.

No. 51.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir H. Rumbold.

(No. 5. Commercial.) *Foreign Office, April* 28, 1894.

Sir,

I TRANSMIT to you herewith copy of a despatch from Lord Cromer on the subject of the attitude of the Netherlands Delegate on the Egyptian Quarantine

Board,* and I have to request you to make a private communication to the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs respecting Dr. Demech's behaviour.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 52.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.

Foreign Office, April 28, 1894.

Sir,

THE Board of Trade are aware that the Sanitary Convention, signed by the Powers of Europe at Venice in January 1892, provided for certain reforms in the Egyptian Sanitary Service. For convenience of reference, a copy of the correspondence and Convention is inclosed;† and I am to invite your attention more particularly to the Delegates' Report, which forms Paper No. 27 in this correspondence.

The Convention provided, amongst other things, for a reduction of the Egyptian members on the Quarantine Board at Alexandria, for the appointment of certain medical officers at Suez, and for a revised and less drastic system of quarantine restrictions for ships entering the Suez Canal than that which had hitherto obtained. So much of the provisions of the Venice Convention came into operation—under a Khedivial Decree—from the 1st November last.

That portion of the Convention which provided for lazarette accommodation, hospitals, &c., at Moses' Wells (*vide* Annex 1 of Convention), and indirectly for undertakings of a similar character at Tor and Suez, has not yet been carried out, pending the ascertainment of the probable cost and the manner in which the necessary funds are to be provided.

I am next to invite the early attention of the Board of Trade to the accompanying despatch from Lord Cromer, and also to the despatch from Sir Charles Cookson, to which his Lordship therein refers. The Board of Trade will note that the principle that shipping is to contribute in some measure to the cost of these sanitary establishments was agreed to by the Powers at Venice. The immediate question is what the tax should be.

Lord Cromer, in the last paragraph of his despatch, suggests a ¼*d.* a-ton as the maximum. Since that despatch was received his Lordship has telegraphed to say that the financial question is causing great difficulty, and he inquires if Her Majesty's Government would be disposed to agree that a ½*d.* a-ton be imposed, with obligation on the part of Egyptian Government to cover any further deficit. This, he says, would take the place of the annual payment of 3,500*l.* a-year, with freedom from any further obligation as regards the deficit.

Lord Kimberley has telegraphed, in reply, that the matter is under consideration, and his Lordship would be glad to be favoured with the views of the Board of Trade as to the instructions that should be sent to Lord Cromer at their earliest possible convenience.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD GREY.

No. 53.

Foreign Office to Local Government Board.

Foreign Office, April 28, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit herewith, for the information of the President of the Local Government Board, copies of correspondence, as marked in the margin,‡ respecting the means of providing funds for the sanitary stations in Egypt which are directly or indirectly necessitated under the terms of the Venice Sanitary Convention. Should your Department have any observations to offer on this question Lord Kimberley would be glad to be favoured with them at your early convenience.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD GREY.

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* No. 46. † Parliamentary Paper, "Commercial No. 7 (1892);" and *ante*, Nos. 32 and 43.
‡ Nos. 43 and 52.

No. 54.

Minutes.

SIR E. PALMER'S proposal at first sight seems to present many desirable features. Lord Cromer is evidently favourably impressed with it and is disposed to clinch the bargain at once. It aims at bringing to a head more than one important question which has entailed correspondence with Egypt, Turkey, and the Powers extending over a long series of years. This being so, it seems necessary to examine it in some detail in order to appreciate its full importance.

Taking the four points seriatim, I submit the following observations:—

1. 40,000*l.* is said to be required for providing proper lazarettes and other buildings at Moses' Wells (a few miles from Suez); at Suez itself; and at Tor, 125 miles to the south of Suez on the Arabian coast of the Red Sea. It is made up as follows:—

(*a.*) 10,000*l.* for Moses' Wells.
(*b.*) 3,000*l.* for Suez.
(*c.*) 27,000*l.* for Tor.

Of the above, the expenditure necessitated by—

(*a.*) Is specifically required by the Venice Convention for the erection of a hospital with twelve beds and other sanitary appliances for the welfare of passengers who, under certain circumstances, may have to disembark from passenger ships coming from the East in an unhealthy state. The original estimate prepared by the Quarantine Board for this scheme was 18,000*l.* This they reduced to 12,000*l.*, and lastly to 10,000*l.* As to the reasonableness or otherwise of these estimates it is impossible for any one here to judge. The Delegates from Egypt at Venice protested against Egypt finding the money, for what they contended with some reason was an establishment for safeguarding the health rather of Europe than of Egypt. The Conference, however, laid down that the needful funds should be provided either from the excess receipts of the Egyptian Light-house Administration, or by means of a loan to be raised by the Egyptian Quarantine Board.

(*b.*) Is for residences, &c., at Suez for three medical officers recently appointed in pursuance of the Venice recommendations, whose duty is to inspect ships and passengers from the East before they enter the Canal.

(*c.*) Is *distinct and apart altogether* from the Venice provisions. Tor is a camp station where pilgrims perform quarantine on their return from Mecca. Some 30,000 or 40,000 passed there last year, and there were as many as 12,000 there at one time. It is a wretched place, with only a few huts, and consequently a very large outlay is needed to provide anything like proper accommodation. There are stronger reasons why Egypt should contribute to this portion of the expenditure than to that required for Moses' Wells, *because* so many of the pilgrims are Egyptians. However, if the 40,000*l.* is really required, the method proposed is no doubt a convenient one of getting the money at once. Lord Cromer does not say that the assent of the Powers would be necessary, but I fear it might be, *because* the practical effect would be to involve a large addition to the "authorized administrative expenditure" of Egypt as determined by the London Convention of 1885. It is true that the Powers at Venice provided the means of raising funds for the *Suez arrangements*, but nothing was said about *Tor* there, and Tor is by far the costliest element of the whole scheme. It may be, however, that they would not offer any opposition.

2. The Egyptian Government undertook in a note to Sir E. Baring (then), dated the 29th October, 1889, the date of the conclusion of our Commercial Convention with Egypt (not yet in operation) "à réduire de £. E. 40,000 les droits des phares dès que le Tarif prévu par la dite Convention sera appliqué à toutes les Puissances." France and one or two other Powers have yet to make Commercial Treaties with Egypt, of which there is no immediate prospect. It is clear, therefore, that advantage would accrue if the arrangement could be expedited in the manner proposed. The profits of the Egyptian Lighting Administration have averaged about £ E. 75,000 per annum of late years, to which British shipping mainly contributes. For many years past they have with justice clamoured for *either* a reduction of the dues they pay now, *or* for the erection of four much-needed lights in the southern extremity of the Red Sea. These sites (which are Turkish as distinguished from the Egyptian system) form part of a Concession granted by the Porte to M. Collas, but which includes many more lights than *we* require. Hitherto all efforts to induce M. Collas to erect the four that *are* wanted have proved abortive. A new route (avoiding his sites) was accordingly surveyed by our Admiralty, but the trade declined to adopt it. Thus the whole thing came to a deadlock, where it now rests.

It would seem of very doubtful expediency to reduce the present scale of charges on shipping. They would howl at any attempt to put them back if once reduced, in addition to which there is at this moment a question of raising them for the quarantine expenses, whether the £ E. 40,000 per annum be eventually applied to new lights, or to other purposes, the better course would seem to be to put it in a suspense account. The Board of Trade have, however, always advised us on this branch of the question, and we should first consult that Department.

3. This point is one on which it hardly devolves on the Commercial Department to advise. It is a matter between the Egyptian Administration and the "Caisse," which would benefit the former to the detriment of the latter. As Lord Cromer points out, the assent of the Powers would have to be obtained under any circumstances. To Egypt it is stated to be an essential part of the proposal, which I can readily understand. How far the "Caisse" may regard it with favour in the bondholders' interests is another matter.

4. This involves an important question both of principle and finance, and really requires much careful consideration. Under clause 1 I have sought to explain how it is proposed to expend a capital sum of £ E. 40,000 on the initial cost of three sanitary undertakings. But what will be the annual cost of keeping up these establishments when they *are* finished we have no means, as yet, of judging. Anyhow, it must be something considerable. Now for many years past the Egyptian Quarantine Board has had a reserve fund of abnormally large proportions, but it is, unfortunately, rapidly dwindling, and may, at no distant date, not only entirely disappear, but may be replaced by a heavy deficit. Their reserve, at the end of 1888, was £ E. 27,000 odd; at the end of 1893 it had fallen to £ E. 13,000 odd, or had diminished by about one-half in five years.

This year there is an estimated deficit on their Budget of £ E. 4,000 odd, and at the end of this year the reserve is estimated to stand at £ E. 9,000, *or one-third of what it was in* 1888. These are significant facts. Under the present arrangement Egypt is in principle bound to make good any deficit on the Board's budget, though the necessity has never yet arisen. Sir E. Palmer's financial acumen recognizes that the Board's surplus may, ere long, become a heavy deficit, and that, from his point of view, it will be a great thing for Egypt to be relieved of her present responsibility to make it good.

It is important to note that in his telegram of the 26th April (now under consideration of Board of Trade) Lord Cromer suggests the imposition of ½*d.* a ton on British shipping, but proposes that if there is *then* a deficit Egypt is bound to make it good. This new proposal contemplates a diametrically opposite principle.

It must be remembered that Her Majesty's Government have for years maintained that the Quarantine Board is part and parcel of the Egyptian Administration, and this principle was recognized by the Powers at the last Venice Conference. On this line of reasoning, if it has a deficit, Egypt must make it good, but who is to take the place of Egypt in the event of such a contingency if it does arise, and she is relieved of the obligation? Lord Cromer relies on a tax of ½*d.* a-ton on all ships to maintain the financial equilibrium. Possibly it would, but it all depends upon what expenditure the Board embarks in the future, and, since the reduction of the Egyptian Votes, our influence with this Board is not so strong as formerly.

The Board of Trade can tell us what sum a tax of ½*d.* per ton on British shipping will produce, but it is impossible for us to tell them what obligations we may be incurring in the future by relieving Egypt of the responsibility of making good a deficit in one of the largest Departments of her Administration. Apart from this I doubt if it could be done without the assent of the Powers who so recently at Venice virtually revised the whole Egyptian Quarantine Administration.

A solution of these many difficulties might perhaps be found in the utilization of some portion of the 40,000*l.* referred to in section 2 of the Message for other purposes than lighting, but the points raised in the second and fourth paragraphs of Lord Cromer's Message seem to require very careful consideration with the Board of Trade.

(Signed) W. MAYCOCK.

Foreign Office, April 29, 1894.

The matter strikes me as follows:—

When the Commercial Convention between Great Britain and Egypt comes into force, the Egyptian Government is bound to give up 40,000*l.* of the profit they now make out of light dues. It is also now bound to make good any deficit in the budget of the Quarantine Board, but to give relief from that obligation a proposal has been made to levy a tax of ½*d.* a-ton on shipping, of which 87 per cent. is British.

The present proposal amounts to this, viz., that for the period *before* the Convention comes into force—and how long that may be we do not know—the annual receipts of the Egyptian Government will be reduced 40,000*l.*

They are now entitled to half of any surplus, and the 20,000*l.* extra they stipulate for under the present proposal represents their half of this sum of 40,000*l.*, which will therefore practically all come out of the sinking fund of the debt.

The Egyptian Government will thus lose nothing, but will be relieved of any obligation to cover deficits of the Quarantine Board.

For the period *after* the Convention comes into force, and this depends upon when similar Conventions may be concluded between Egypt and all the other Powers.

The Egyptian Government will recoup themselves for their half of the 40,000*l.* they are bound to remit of light dues, which again will come out of the sinking fund of the debt, and will also be relieved of obligation to meet deficits of the Quarantine Board.

The remission of light dues by 40,000*l.* per annum would no doubt be amply sufficient to cover all deficits of the Quarantine Board without any extra charge on shipping, and possibly some extra expenditure on new lights, if it is carried to a suspense account, but the sum would really come out of the sinking fund for the debt, at all events, if it is "authorized expenditure."

I do not think this could be done without the consent of the Powers.

The first step seems to be to refer the matter to the Board of Trade with these Minutes for immediate consideration, and to inform Lord Cromer by telegraph that the matter will be carefully considered, and a reply sent as soon as possible.

The Eastern Department also should be asked if they have any observations.

(Signed) H. G. BERGNE.

Foreign Office, April 30, 1894.

No. 55.

Local Government Board to Foreign Office.—(Received May 3.)

Whitehall, May 2, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of the Honourable F. Bertie's letter of the 28th ultimo, transmitting copies of correspondence respecting the means of providing funds for the sanitary stations in Egypt which are directly or indirectly necessitated under the terms of the Venice Sanitary Convention; and I am to forward, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, the inclosed copy of a Memorandum on the subject by the Board's Medical Officer, Dr. R. Thorne Thorne.

I am, &c.

(Signed) S. B. PROVIS,
Assistant Secretary.

Inclosure in No. 55.

Memorandum by Dr. R. Thorne Thorne.

I ASSUME that the reference by the Earl of Kimberley of Lord Cromer's letter of the 13th April last to this Department is concerned only with that portion of it which relates to the provision which it is proposed to make at the three sanitary stations. Even as regards these, I fear that any information which I can place at the disposal of the Board, for submission to Lord Kimberley, is very limited.

1. *Moses' Wells.*—The proposed expenditure in permanent works and establishment at this station is 10,000*l.* In a letter which I addressed to the Earl of Kimberley on the 16th April last I explained the circumstances under which I failed to have an interview with any French authorities, during my recent stay in Paris, as to this

station. In that letter I have given two reasons why it did not seem to me essential that the total expenditure indicated in the Venice Convention should at once be incurred; and, weighing, on the one hand, the financial difficulties which are now shown to exist in Egypt, and, on the other hand, the reasonable prospect of the need for any considerable provision in excess of that which is already available at Moses' Wells, I should have thought that it would have been better, whilst laying out a complete scheme of that which is regarded as ultimately necessary, to make only such immediate provision as is urgent. Such administrative arrangements as would be requisite in case tents were utilized, on an emergency, in addition to the already existing buildings for patients, would seem to be amongst the more urgent matters. And I should have thought that a good deal might be done in such a direction for a considerably less sum than 10,000*l.* The provision of further permanent pavilions for patients might then stand over until it has been ascertained by experience what is likely to be requisite to carry out the intentions of the Venice Convention in this respect.

2. *Suez.*—I regret to say that I have not access to any material which enables me to form a judgment as to the need for spending 3,000*l.* out of one year's revenue of Suez. But it would seem evident that the organization which has necessitated the recent appointment of medical officers to be stationed at Suez will at once need some expenditure, both for their accommodation and to enable them properly to perform their duties.

3. *Tor.*—At this station it is proposed to spend 27,000*l.* During the sittings of the recent Conference in Paris some time was expended by a Sub-Committee in drawing up a scheme for the reorganization of Tor on a scale adapted to the requirements of all the pilgrims passing through that station on their return journey to Egypt and to the Mediterranean.

But in the end it was decided that this subject had, under the Venice Convention, been left in the hands of the Council of Alexandria, and that, since that body had appointed a Committee to prepare a scheme for the reorganization of the station, the Paris Conference had better not pass any special resolutions concerning it. This view was adopted, and hence El-Tor is only referred to in the Paris Convention in a very incidental manner.

I do not know how the 27,000*l.* is proposed to be expended, but, from the attitude adopted by Mr. Miéville in Paris, I became impressed with the fact that Egypt ought not to be expected to spend money in order that pilgrims, travelling to other countries in the basin of the Mediterranean, might be so dealt with as to prevent extension of cholera to Europe; and that, so far as her own finances were concerned, Egypt could hardly be expected to do more than prepare and pay for such an establishment as would suffice for her own protection.

The subject of the expenditure at these stations is, however, one with which I am not familiar, and it may well happen that some source of error may underlie even the few suggestions I have thrown out.

(Signed) R. THORNE THORNE.

May 2, 1894.

No. 56.

The Earl of Kimberley to Lord Cromer.

Foreign Office, May 3, 1894.

(Telegraphic.) P.

YOUR commercial telegram of 28th. Careful consideration will be given to the matter, and as soon as possible a reply will be sent.

No. 57.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.

Foreign Office, May 3, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to the letter from this Department of the 28th ultimo, respecting the question of a tax being levied on shipping to provide for the cost of sanitary establishments in Egypt, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request that you

will inform the Board of Trade that since that letter was dispatched an important telegram has been received from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, which will necessitate a reconsideration of the question as presented in my letter above referred to.

A paraphrase of Lord Cromer's last telegram is herewith inclosed, together with copies of Minutes embodying certain observations which occur to this Department in connection with Sir E. Palmer's proposals.*

I am at the same time to inclose some observations which have been furnished to this Department by the Local Government Board,† on the question of expenditure for sanitary establishments to which Lord Cromer referred in his despatch No. 5, Commercial, of the 13th ultimo, a copy of which accompanied my letter of the 28th ultimo.

Lord Kimberley will feel obliged if the Board of Trade will give their early and attentive consideration to these papers, and favour his Lordship with any observations they may have to offer on the proposals now put forward.

Lord Cromer, who is very anxious for an early decision, has in the meanwhile been informed by telegram that the whole question will receive careful consideration, and that a reply will be sent to him as soon as practicable.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. GREY.

No. 58.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 3, 1894.

WITH reference to previous correspondence, terminating with the letter from this Department of the 18th ultimo, respecting the medical visit at Suez to vessels arriving from the East, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit herewith copies of two despatches, as marked in the margin,‡ which have been received from Egypt in regard to this matter, for any observations which the Board of Trade may have to offer thereon.

Subject to the concurrence of that Department, Lord Kimberley proposes to send copies of these despatches to Her Majesty's Representatives at Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, suggesting that identic instructions to the effect that the "visite médicale" shall not include muster, at all events at night, should be sent to the Representatives of France, Austria, and Germany in Egypt.

His Lordship further proposes to send separate and special instructions to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna to bring before the notice of the Imperial and Royal Government the vexatious attitude of their Delegate on the Quarantine Board at Alexandria, a question which has formed the subject of more than one similar representation on the part of Her Majesty's Government in late years. It will now become necessary, in Lord Kimberley's opinion, to press the matter strongly.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. GREY.

No. 59.

Sir C. Cookson to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received May 5.)

(No. 15. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, April* 26, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a Report by Dr. Mackie, inclosing a copy of a Table showing the estimated amount of the expenses incurred by the Egyptian Government for the quarantine of the returning pilgrims in 1893, which was communicated to the Quarantine Board in an informal manner, in consequence of observations made at the Venice Conference and at a recent meeting of the Quarantine

* Nos. 50 and 54. † Inclosure in No. 55. ‡ Nos. 44 and 45.

Board, to the effect that the Egyptian Government incurred almost no expense for the quarantine.

The Table in question shows a total expenditure of £ E. 18,527, or about 18,990*l.*

Deducting from this total items Nos. 2, 3, and 23, which can hardly be properly termed expenses for quarantine, and Nos. 4, 5, 8, and 22, which are disputed by the Quarantine Administration, there remains a total expenditure of £ E. 15,747. This includes the sum of £ E. 604 for steam-launches provided by the Suez Canal Company to accompany pilgrim ships passing through the Canal in quarantine, which on a former occasion the Quarantine Board declined to pay.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 59.

Dr. Mackie to Sir C. Cookson.

Sir, *Alexandria, April* 24, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith a Table prepared by the Egyptian Goverment, and forwarded to the Quarantine Board, showing the amount, according to their calculation, spent by the Government for the quarantine of the return pilgrims.

The calculation is made for the quarantine of 1893.

At the Conference of Venice, when the expenses of quarantine and the budget of the Board were being discussed, some of the Delegates, insisting that Egypt ought to be called upon to contribute largely to the expenses, remarked that the Egyptian Government paid next to nothing for the quarantine. The Egyptian Delegates replied that their Government spent very large sums, and made a statement in the sense of the inclosed Table.

At a late meeting of the Quarantine Board the French Delegate again observed that the Egyptian Government contributed little or nothing for the pilgrim quarantine. After this meeting the inclosed Table was communicated to the Quarantine Administration in an informal manner by the Egyptian Government. According to this Table the last pilgrimage quarantine cost the Egyptian Government 18,527*l.*

Many of the items of expenditure in the Table were doubtless rendered necessary by the nature of the quarantine practised, but were not actually items of expenditure for the quarantine at Tor.

The only item of importance which it might be said the Quarantine Administration ought to have paid is the item of tents furnished (No. 1), the price of which, it is stated, amounted to 4,541*l.*

Item No. 23, amounting to 793*l.*, "Dépenses pour mesures sanitaires prises dans les villes et à l'intérieur," does not seem to me to refer to external quarantine at all, but to measures taken in the interior of the country.

Item No. 15, amounting to 604*l.*, as "Sommes payées à la Compagnie du Canal de Suez pour le convoyage des navires chargés de pèlerins qui ont transité le Canal," was for steam-launches, &c., furnished by the Canal Company to accompany the pilgrim ships passing the Canal, to prevent desertions and infractions of rules.

The question as to whether the Quarantine Administration or the Egyptian Government ought to pay this expense was discussed at a meeting of the Board after the pilgrimage of 1891. The Delegates maintained that the budget of the Board was not intended to meet such expenses as this, and refused to pay. As the British Government seemed at that time to take the view that the expenses ought to be met by the Board, I abstained from recording any vote on the subject at the meeting.

Items 6 and 7 must have been for the use of their own soldiers sent as guards.

Item No. 8, "Construction d'une toiture." This, I am informed, was not ordered by the Quarantine Administration.

Item 21, price of a camel which died (11*l.*), helps to make up a total, but the camel might have died had there been no quarantine, and is rather an indirect damage.

Item No. 2, "Provisions pour les pèlerins pauvres, 1,077*l.*" This does not seem to me properly speaking an expenditure for quarantine, but an ordinary charitable act on the part of the Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. MACKIE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 59.

ÉTAT des Dépenses faites par le Gouvernement Égyptien pour la préservation du Choléra in 1893, transmis à la Présidence du Conseil Quarantenaire.

	£E. m.
1. Prix de tentes fournies par le Ministère de la Guerre	4,541 513
2. Provisions pour les pèlerins pauvres	1,077 125
3. Prix d'habillements fournis aux pèlerins pauvres	195 000
4. Prix d'articles pour envelopper les morts*	63 670
5. Prix de matériel pour désinfection†	266 287
6. Prix de deux chaudières prises à l'Arsenal du Gouvernement ..	60 000
7. Loyer de batterie de cuisine envoyée à la quarantaine de Tor ..	20 000
8. Construction d'une toiture devant le magasin de la quarantaine de Tor	153 843
9. Rétribution de chameliers à la quarantaine de Nakleh	31 540
10. Traitements et frais d'employés de l'Administration des Postes nommés dans les divers points de la quarantaine à l'époque du retour des pèlerins	104 320
11. Traitements des employés de la quarantaine‡	299 185
12. Prix d'articles de bureau pour le campement militaire à Tor ..	0 908
13. Prix d'imprimés	35 530
14. Frais de télégrammes	4 126
15. Sommes payées à la Compagnie du Canal de Suez pour le convoyage des navires chargés de pèlerins qui ont transité le Canal ..	604 768
16. Location des bateaux pour les transferts et pour transmission des nouvelles (voir note à la fin)	4,910 700
17. Traitements de gardes et de marins désignés pour le service des côtes de la Mer Rouge	747 185
18. Frais de transport par chemins de fer, chaloupes, et sur des bêtes ..	2,400 304
19. Frais de déplacement à divers et supplément de paie pour officiers et sous-officiers	1,575 023
20. Différences sur le chiffre des rations des sous-officiers et des soldats sur les fourrages des chameaux et des chevaux	400 460
21. Prix d'un chameau du Ministère de la Guerre mort dans le cours de la période quarantenaire	11 760
22. Prix de tuyaux à gaz pour le campement de la quarantaine achetés par le Ministère de Guerre§	231 025
23. Dépenses pour mesures sanitaires prises dans les villes et à l'intérieur	793 285
	18,527 557
Note.—Dans cette somme est comprise une dépense qui a été effectivement faite pour le service des quarantaines, mais que l'Administration des Postes qui a rendu le service a acceptée sur son budget diminuant ainsi le chiffre qui figure dans les comptes pour dépenses faites pour la prévention du choléra d'une somme de ..	1,680 732
Total des dépenses	16,846 825

Caire, le 18 *Février*, 1894.

No. 60.

Lord Cromer to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received May 7.)

(No. 9. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Cairo, April* 28, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to reply to your Lordship's despatch No. 13 of the 20th instant.

As regards the treatment of ships arriving in Egypt from ports in the Mediterranean, nothing has occurred here since I wrote my despatch No. 19 of the 1st December, 1893. I think that perhaps the best course for me to pursue will be to

* L'Administration ne peut se rendre compte de cette dépense ayant elle-même fourni ces articles.
† L'Administration ne comprend pas ce que cela veut dire.
‡ Maamour, Masons, &c.
§ L'Administration ne comprend pas ce que cela veut dire.

abstain from moving in the matter until I either receive further instructions from your Lordship or M. de Reverseaux speaks to me about it.

I should, however, mention that there are some objections to allowing matters to remain as they stand for an indefinite period. I beg to refer your Lordship to Sir Charles Cookson's despatches No. 49 of the 3rd November and No. 54 of the 8th November, 1893. The decision taken *ad referendum* by the Quarantine Board, as reported by Sir Charles Cookson, is certainly at variance with the principles laid down at Venice. Nevertheless, should occasion arise, the Board will, without doubt, act on that decision, until some authoritative change is made. I should fear that if the matter is left alone for an indefinite time the principles laid down by the Board would acquire a sort of prescriptive title to recognition.

Although the subject does not appear to me, at present, to present any very great difficulties, I should doubt the possibility of arriving at any final settlement here unless the authorities concerned in London and Paris were, in the first instance, agreed.

I venture to suggest that if, after a reasonable time, the French Government makes no move on the subject, some communication should be made to them in Paris with a view to bringing about a settlement of the question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CROMER.

No. 61.

Board of Trade to Foreign Office.—(Received May 12.)

Sir, 7, *Whitehall Gardens, London, May* 11, 1894.

I AM desired by the Board of Trade to advert to Sir Edward Grey's letter of the 3rd instant respecting the question of a tax on shipping, to provide for the cost of sanitary establishments in Egypt, and with reference to the telegram from Lord Cromer, a paraphrase of which accompanied that letter, and which materially affects the position of the question under consideration.

In reply, I am to submit the following observations on behalf of the Board of Trade:—

1. The Board of Trade has no information as regards the method adopted by the Egyptian Government in dealing with the surplus of light dues.

If the Egyptian Government decide to devote 40,000*l.* from this year's surplus to capital expenditure for quarantine required at—

(*a.*) Moses Wells;
(*b.*) Suez;
(*c.*) Tor;

the shipping trade will indirectly benefit, and the Board of Trade have no observations to make.

2. The Board of Trade understand that it is proposed that, on the 1st January, 1895, either the light dues are to be reduced by 40,000*l.* a-year, or that that sum is to be applied to establishing the new lights, and that this arrangement is to be without reference to the completion of Commercial Treaties between Egypt and the Powers.

Of the alternatives proposed, the Board of Trade prefer that, provided Turkey will agree to allow us to use the sites belonging to them, the sum mentioned should be expended on establishing the necessary lights rather than it should be devoted to the immediate reduction of the light dues, and they do so on the ground that, if the light dues are reduced, it may not be easy to increase them. They would suggest that the sum should be paid to a suspense account until some decision as to the adoption of one of the two alternatives is come to by the Powers.

3. Upon this point the Board of Trade have no observations to make, except that, after the surrender of the 40,000*l.* a-year, there will still remain a large annual surplus from light dues unaccounted for by the Egyptian Government.

4. The Egyptian Government claim to be freed from all obligations to make good any quarantine deficit.

This point appears to the Board of Trade to require careful consideration, especially in the face of a rapidly diminishing Egyptian Quarantine Board Budget. They agree with Mr. Maycock's Memorandum, that there are no means at present available for judging how much the annual cost of keeping up the three establish-

ments above mentioned will be, and that, at any rate, it must be something considerable.

Consequently, it would appear that, if the Egyptian Government is to be relieved from the obligation to make good the quarantine deficit, it will be necessary to impose a tax for quarantine, which might considerably exceed ½*d.* per ton.

A tax of ½*d.* per ton on the tonnage of northward-bound vessels would, the Board of Trade are advised, realize a sum of about 8,000*l.* a-year, or, if levied as light dues are, a sum of about 5,000*l.* a-year. The Board of Trade are not aware whether Lord Cromer has information to show that either of such sums would be sufficient to prevent risk of a deficit.

The Board of Trade scarcely appreciate the argument of Lord Cromer, that such an additional tax would be far exceeded by the relief obtained in the shape of light dues.

The light dues appear to the Board of Trade to be levied for lighting purposes, and to say that 40,000*l.* of these light dues is to be expended in further benefiting shipping by establishing new lights is simply to say that that portion of the funds is to be expended for purposes for which it was intended.

It appears to have been admitted at the Venice Convention that a tax might reasonably be levied on shipping for quarantine purposes, but while the first proposals of Lord Cromer contemplated a maximum of ¼*d.* per ton, and the amended proposals a maximum of ½*d.* per ton, the present proposals seem to be an unlimited tax—the extension of which may be effected by the freeing of the Egyptian Government from the obligation to make good the quarantine deficit.

The Board of Trade have considerable difficulty in supporting such a proposal, but having regard to the strong expression of Lord Cromer's opinion, they are prepared to recommend the Foreign Office to agree to the terms suggested, on the condition that no new tax is to be imposed on shipping until the payment of 40,000*l.* a-year for new lights, or, in the alternative, the reduction of the light dues by that sum, commences to accrue; and they are further of opinion, having regard to the difficulty of limiting the expenses of the maintenance of the quarantine establishment, that any additional tax on shipping should be limited to ½*d.* per ton.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COURTENAY BOYLE.

No. 62.

The Earl of Kimberley to Lord Cromer.

(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, May* 12, 1894.

YOUR telegram of the 28th, Commercial. Light dues.

Provided other Powers consent, and that you see no financial objection to Egyptian Government's share of annual surplus, we agree to your proposals.

After the 1st January, 1895, 40,000*l.* per annum should be carried to Suspense Account.

One half-penny per ton must be the strict limit of extra quarantine tax.

Whether 40,000*l.* per annum should all go to new lights, or whether extra quarantine dues should be met out of it, will be a matter for future consideration.

No. 63.

Foreign Office to Local Government Board.

Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 12, 1894.

WITH reference to my letter of the 13th December last, and to your reply received on the 23rd December, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before the President of the Local Government Board, a Report from Dr. Thorne Thorne of his interview at Paris with M. Hanotaux respecting the treatment in Egypt of healthy ships and passengers from infected ports.*

I am also to inclose a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo on this subject.† Lord Kimberley is of opinion that the temporary Regulation made *ad referendum* by the Egyptian Quarantine Board should not be

* Inclosure in No. 35. † No. 60

No. 63*.

Board of Trade to Foreign Office.—(Received May 19.)

Sir, *Board of Trade, London, May* 18, 1894.

WITH reference to your letter of the 3rd instant, in which you transmit copies of two despatches from Egypt respecting the medical visit at Suez to vessels arriving from the East, I am directed by the Board of Trade to request that you will state to the Earl of Kimberley that they concur in the action which it is proposed to take thereon.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CECIL C. TREVOR.

allowed to remain in force for an indefinite period. The Regulation involves a distinct departure from the provisions of the Convention of Venice, and would create a precedent for further modifications of the Convention by resolutions of that Board.

It appears from Dr. Thorne Thorne's Report that the French Government, contrary to expectation, is not especially anxious to modify the provisions of the Convention of Venice. That Convention dealt more particularly with the treatment to be accorded to ships, and provides that healthy ships, even when coming from infected ports, shall be admitted to pratique; but the more recent Convention of Dresden lays down, in "Titre 8," the treatment which in the opinion of the Powers parties to it should be accorded to persons landing from such ships. In these circumstances, Lord Kimberley is disposed to think that it would be well to approach the French Government with a suggestion to the effect that persons landing from ships coming from infected ports should be treated according to the provisions of the Treaty of Dresden. The French Government would be invited to support such a proposal when brought before the Quarantine Board, or, as the case may be, before a meeting of the foreign Representatives at Cairo.

This solution would leave the Egyptian Government free to take such measures as the backward state of the country or of public opinion may force them to adopt in the case of over-crowded or filthy ships, while it would not derogate from the main principles which underlie the Conventions of Venice and Dresden.

I am to inquire whether this proposal meets with the President's concurrence.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

No. 64.

Sir C. Cookson to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received May 21.)

(No. 16. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, May* 12, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of an extract from a Report by Dr. Mackie, dated the 7th instant (received on the 10th instant), on a meeting of the Quarantine Board which was held on the 1st instant, at which was discussed a question which had caused a division of opinion among the members of the "Commission Permanente."

Dr. Mackie states that a Norwegian vessel arrived at Port Saïd from Constantinople (which was at the time of the meeting considered by the Board as an infected port, but is now released from quarantine), after a voyage of three and a-half days, and wished to transit the Canal in quarantine. A majority of the "Commission" had decided to allow the vessel to pass, but the Turkish Delegate opposed this on the ground that, by the decision of the Board of the 1st November last, healthy vessels arriving from an infected port in the Mediterranean in the condition of the Norwegian vessel are to be considered "suspects," until they have completed five days; and that, therefore, according to the decision of the Venice Conference, if "suspected," they ought to undergo disinfection before entering the Canal. He maintained (quite logically), therefore, that the vessel in question ought either to be regarded as "indemne," and admitted to free pratique, or as "suspect," and undergo disinfection before entering the Canal in quarantine.

On the question being submitted to the Board, it was, however, decided by ten votes against two (five Delegates abstaining) that, in view of the decision of the 1st November, the vessels arriving from an infected port in the Mediterranean must be regarded as "suspected," and must be disinfected before entering the Canal in quarantine.

Dr. Mackie, in consequence of the vote of the 1st November, abstained from voting.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 64.

Dr. Mackie to Sir C. Cookson.

(Extract.) *Alexandria, May* 7, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to report that a meeting of the Maritime and Quarantine Sanitary Board was held on Tuesday, the 1st instant.

The President informed the meeting that a serious divergence of opinion had occurred amongst the members of the "Commission Permanente" with regard to a Norwegian vessel which had arrived in three and a-half days from Constantinople, and wished to transit the Canal.

The circumstances were as follows:—

Constantinople is at present considered by the Board infected with cholera. According to the decision *ad referendum*, taken by the Board on the 1st November last, vessels arriving from an infected port of the Mediterranean must complete five days from time of departure before being admitted to free pratique in Egypt. The Norwegian steamer "Skarpasuo" arrived at Port Saïd from Constantinople in three and a-half days, and as the master did not wish to communicate with Egypt, he asked to be allowed to pass the Canal immediately in quarantine, the sanitary state of the vessel being good, and no suspicious case having occurred on board. The "Commission Permanente" decided by majority to allow the vessel to pass immediately in quarantine. The Ottoman Delegate objected, and on his objection the question was brought before the Board for a decision for future guidance. The Ottoman Delegate explained his objections, which were as follows:—

By the Conference of Venice vessels are divided into three categories, viz.: "indemnes," "suspects," et "infectés." He maintained that vessels in the condition of the Norwegian steamer could not be regarded as "indemnes," as, according to the decision of the 1st November, they are regarded as "suspects" until they have completed five days. That suspected vessels according to the Venice Conference must undergo disinfection before entering the Canal. The Norwegian vessel therefore ought to be regarded as "indemne," and admitted immediately to free pratique, or, if "suspect," ought to undergo disinfection before entering the Canal, as passage of the Canal in quarantine implies disinfection.

After a lengthened discussion, it was decided that according to the decision *ad referendum* of the 1st November, vessels arriving from an infected port of the Mediterranean must be classed in the category of "suspects," if they have not completed five days, and if they wish to enter the Canal before the five days are completed they must undergo disinfection, and pass in quarantine.

Ten members voted for this decision, two against it, and five abstained from voting.

The British Delegate gave his opinion against the illogical proceeding of disinfecting a non-infected vessel, and abstained from voting, remarking that the dilemma had been occasioned by the act of the Board in taking the unfortunate decision proposed by the French Delegate at the meeting of the 1st November, instead of adhering strictly to the Venice Conference.

The disinfection will probably occasion but little delay, and will be limited to dirty linen, occupying probably only a few hours.

Inclosure 2 in No. 64.

Extract from Minutes of Meeting of the Quarantine Board, May 1, 1894.

LE Conseil a, dans sa séance d'hier, pris les décisions suivantes:—

1. Si la présence du choléra n'est pas constatée dans le port de départ ni dans ses environs, et si aucun accident ne s'est produit pendant la traversée, les navires à pèlerins arrivant en Égypte par voie de la Méditerranée seront admis immédiatement à la libre pratique en Égypte après visite médicale favorable.

Si, au contraire, la présence du choléra est constatée dans le port de départ ou dans ses environs, les navires seront admis, pour cette année, à transiter le Canal en quarantaine avec désinfection préalable, excepté toutefois dans le cas où une désinfection aurait été pratiquée dans une station quarantenaire après le départ du

navire du port infecté et avant son arrivée dans les eaux Égyptiennes, cas dans lesquels les navires recevront libre pratique.

2. Tout navire sans accident à bord, provenant en moins de cinq jours d'un port de la Méditerranée considéré comme infecté et qui, ne voulant pas compléter cinq jours en Égypte afin d'obtenir la libre pratique, demanderait à transiter en quarantaine, devra être désinfecté avant d'entrer dans le Canal Maritime.

Le Président:
(Signé) W. J. MIÉVILLE.

Alexandrie, le 2 *Mai*, 1894.

No. 65.

Sir C. Cookson to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received May 21.)

(No. 17. Commercial.)

Alexandria, May 14, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of an extract from a Report by Dr. Mackie, dated the 7th instant (received on the 10th instant) respecting a question of finance which was discussed at the meeting of the Quarantine Board on the 1st instant.

Dr. Mackie reports that the President read a letter from the Minister of the Interior, approving the budget of the Board for 1894, with the proviso that any deficit at the end of the year should be made up out of the reserve fund of the Board, and directing the Board to study the measures to be adopted in order to establish an equilibrium between the receipts and expenditure.

The President, after referring to a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the 13th June, 1893, to the Representatives of the Powers which signed the Venice Convention, and observing that the deficit shown in the Budget for 1894 would probably recur in each year unless new resources were created, proposed that in replying to the Minister's letter he should express the wish of the Board that the Egyptian Government and the Powers should come to an early agreement on the financial question, in order that the Board might balance its receipts and expenditure without exhausting the reserve fund, which had diminished from 27,394*l.* in 1888 to 13,153*l.*

Dr. Mackie, in conclusion, reports that arrangements were made at the meeting for the organization of the quarantine station at Tor, in view of the approaching return pilgrimage, and that Dr. Zachariadis, the Director, will proceed thither at once. He will have as sub-Director Dr. Attfield, who was recently appointed to Suez, and who arrived to-day from England.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

Inclosure in No. 65.

Dr. Mackie to Sir C. Cookson.

Alexandria, May 7, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that a meeting of the Maritime and Quarantine Sanitary Board was held on Tuesday, the 1st instant.

The President read a communication from the Minister of the Interior, intimating that the Council of Ministers had approved the budget of the Board for 1894—with the reserve that any deficiency at the expiry of the budgetary year shall be made up from the reserve fund of the Board according to the understanding arrived at with the Powers ("conformément à l'accord intervenu avec les Puissances").

The communication of the Minister continued: "Le Conseil Quarantenaire doit en outre étudier sans retard les mesures à adopter pour assurer l'équilibre entre ses recettes et ses dépenses, et j'ai l'honneur de vous prier de vouloir bien me soumettre le plus rapidement possible les résolutions qui seront prises à cet égard par le Conseil que vous présidez."

The President remarked that before discussing this letter it would be well to remind the Board of a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the 13th June, 1893, addressed to the Representatives of the Powers which signed the Venice Convention, referring to the finances of the Board as follows:—

"La question financière formera le sujet de négociations ultérieures et que jusqu'à une décision définitive sur ce sujet le Gouvernement Égyptien n'aura aucune obligation de combler un déficit éventuel dans le budget du Conseil Quarantenaire.

"Le fonds de réserve actuellement à la disposition du Conseil Quarantenaire est réservé pour les déficits éventuels qui pourraient se produire dans le Budget ordinaire jusqu'à entente sur la question actuellement en suspens."

The President remarked that the Budget prepared by the Committee of Finance in his absence showed a probable deficit of 4,889*l.* for the current year, and if this turned out to be the case, the same deficit would probably occur each succeeding years if no new resources are found. He proposed that in reply to the letter of the Minister, he should express the wish of the Board that the Egyptian Government and the Representatives of the Powers should come to an agreement on the financial question as soon as possible, in order that the Board may be able to balance its receipts and expenditure without expending its reserve fund, which is fast diminishing. The reserve fund, which in 1888 amounted to 27,394*l.*, is in March 1894 reduced to 13,153*l.*

The rest of the meeting was occupied in naming employés and suggesting arrangements for Tor for the return pilgrimage. Dr. Zacchariades, the Director of the camp at Tor, will proceed at once to make preparations. The President proposed that as sub-Director one of the three doctors recently appointed for Suez should be sent. Dr. Bitter proposed that Dr. Attfield, who seemed to have had experience in public hygiene, should be sent. Several members remarked that the other doctors appointed had also experience of public hygiene, but the proposition of Dr. Bitter was accepted.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. MACKIE.

No. 66.

*The Earl of Kimberley to the Marquis of Dufferin.**

(No. 55.)
My Lord, *Foreign Office, May* 23, 1894.

I INCLOSE copies of two despatches respecting a difficulty which has arisen in Egypt in regard to the "visite médicale" ordered but not defined by the Sanitary Convention of Venice.†

It appears to Her Majesty's Government that the "visite médicale" has on certain occasions been carried out at Suez in a manner at variance with the spirit of the Convention. The real meaning of that document seems to have been well understood by several members of the Board, and to have been happily indicated by the French Sanitary Delegate as reported in Inclosure No. 6 in Lord Cromer's despatch. Her Majesty's Government trust that this sensible opinion as to the manner of carrying out the "visite médicale" will prevail; and they would be glad if instructions could be sent to the Representative of at the Egyptian Quarantine Board to the effect that the "visite médicale" shall not, where there is no suspicion against the ship, include muster of the passengers.

I have to request your Excellency to ask the Government of that such instructions may be issued.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 67.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir E. Monson.

(No. 14. Commercial.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 23, 1894.

YOUR Excellency will observe from the despatch from Lord Cromer, inclosed in my despatch No. 13, Commercial, of to-day's date, that attention is again called to the elements of discord so often introduced into the discussions of the Egyptian Quarantine Board by Dr. Klodzianowski, the Austro-Hungarian Delegate. Her Majesty's

* Also to Mr. Gosselin (No. 35) and Sir E. Monson (No. 13).
† Nos. 44 and 45.

Government share Lord Cromer's opinion, that it would be well if the Imperial and Royal Government would name another Delegate.

I have to request your Excellency to press this matter strongly on the consideration of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

It appears from Lord Cromer's despatch that Baron Heidler may possibly write to Vienna and recommend this course.

Dr. Klodzianowski's conduct has before been brought to the notice of the Austro-Hungarian Government, and in this connection I would refer your Excellency to Sir A. Paget's despatch No. 48, Commercial, of the 19th May, 1890, and to the previous correspondence therein referred to.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 68.

Lord Cromer to Foreign Office.—(Received May 29.)

(Private.)
My dear Sir Henry, *Cairo, May* 13, 1894.

I AM glad to learn, by telegraph, that my quarantine proposals are accepted. They gave me a deal of trouble, and I thought I had made an extraordinarily good bargain. I confess that my enthusiasm in the cause was a little damped when I read the Memoranda of yourself and Mr. Maycock.

I can now go on. The question is whether the other Powers will agree. I should not wonder if, for some inscrutable reasons, they found the arrangement too favourable to England, and, therefore, objectionable.

As Lord Kimberley's telegram of the 12th is of later date than your Memorandum of the 30th April, I need not go very fully into the latter. I may, however, allude to one or two points.

I do not wonder that you and Mr. Maycock should have some difficulty in understanding the question from the point of view of its effects on Egyptian finance generally. It is not given to any one—unless he has been, for his sins, obliged to make a special study of it—to find his way through that wild international jungle. And your difficulties must have been increased owing to a stupid mistake I made myself, and for which I cannot sufficiently apologize. I cannot imagine how I managed to make it, for I knew my facts perfectly well.

I said in my telegram of the 28th April that only the third proposal required the consent of the Powers. In this I was wrong. The first proposal certainly requires the consent of the Powers. As regards the second proposal, it does not require their consent, if merely taxation is taken off. It does require their consent if, as I understand the English Government want, the full amount of the dues is collected, but the money paid to a suspense account.

For all practical purposes the fourth proposal requires their consent, although, technically speaking, some arguments may be advanced against this view.

In general, it may be said that, for one reason or another, the whole arrangement must be international.

I think that you and Mr. Maycock incline to the opinion that, under Palmer's proposal, the Egyptian Government make rather a good thing of it.

You approach the subject from rather a different point of view to mine. The weakness of our whole Egyptian position is that at one moment we have to treat Egypt as a foreign Power, and at another moment we are obliged to pose as the virtual rulers of the country and to defend its cause. Hence we are constantly being thrust into very anomalous positions. No one can be more alive to these anomalies than myself, as I have had to bear the brunt of them for the last ten years. We cannot remove them without a general solution of the Egyptian question, and a discussion of this matter leads us beyond light or quarantine dues.

Looking to the "double event," it seems to me that if we can get what we want without doing any harm to Egypt, so much the better, we have accomplished rather a triumph. But, of course, in order to take up this line, it is necessary to discard the strictly departmental view of the question.

Does, however, in this case, Egypt make such a very good thing of it? I rather doubt.

Both you and Mr. Maycock assume that at present Egypt is bound to make good the deficit. This is really the whole point at issue, the Egyptian Government did not

accept the Venice conclusions. The correspondence which passed last November leaves them free. If we want to get to any positive engagement we must go back to the old Decree of the 3rd January, 1881, which (Article 24) lays down that they are to make good any deficit, but adds, "Toutefois, le Conseil devra étudier sans retard les moyens d'équilibrer les recettes et les dépenses." The text is not very clear. What does "étudier" mean? The Egyptians naturally say that it means that, although they are to make good the deficit for one year, the Quarantine Board must, for the next year, either cut down its expenditure or increase its receipts.

Of course, if England and the rest of the Powers are agreed, Egypt can be made to accept anything. But it would not be a diplomatic triumph of skill if, in company with France and Russia, we came down with a "coup de massue" on the Egyptians. Let us try to satisfy the ship-owners and others by some less drastic means.

Again, as regards the sinking fund, at present the half surplus goes to a *reserve* fund in the hands of the Caisse. When this reserve fund gets to 2 millions, extinction of debt should begin. But, by an arrangement very cleverly negotiated by Vincent, the Caisse can give the money for "extraordinary" expenditure of sorts. As a matter of fact, this money is being used as capital, to construct railways, make museums, &c., all matters in which the Egyptian Treasury is much interested, and which saves their purse. If the money paid to the reserve fund is diminished, the Egyptian Government rather than the bondholders lose. The bondholders do not want to be paid off, and there is little prospect for years to come that the sinking fund will get into practical operation.

All this is, however, really by the way. The essential points are these:—

1. That we may wait for years before France and Russia make a Commercial Convention.

2. That we want to get 40,000*l.* off the light dues.

3. That we want to settle the quarantine business without any increase of taxation, unless it be with our own consent, in which case we get a *quid pro quo* in the shape of new lights.

4. That we want to do this with as little disturbance as possible to Egyptian finance generally.

I think that my proposal, as regards the three last points, combines the maximum number of advantages possible under the circumstances. Hence my support. I still think it an excellent bargain, and I hope I may be able to get it through.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) CROMER.

P.S.—Excuse a scrawl. I have more to do than one man can conveniently get through.

C.

No. 69.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.

Foreign Office, May 17, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 11th instant respecting the quarantine expenditure and light dues of Egypt, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before the Board of Trade, the draft of a despatch on the subject to be addressed to Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo.

I am to inquire whether their Lordships concur in the terms of this draft, and whether they see any objection to the proposed tax on shipping being levied on all ships running to Egyptian ports. All such ships profit by the Venice Convention, and the tax might be limited to ¼*d.* instead of ½*d.* if all ships are assessed to it.

I am at the same time to inclose a paraphrase of the telegraphic instruction which was addressed to Lord Cromer on receipt of your above-mentioned letter.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

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* To Lord Cromer, Telegraphic, May 12, 1894.

No. 70.

Board of Trade to Foreign Office.—(Received May 23.)

Sir,

Board of Trade, London, May 23, 1894.

I AM directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, further on the subject of a proposed tax on shipping to provide for the cost of quarantine expenditure in Egypt, inclosing draft of a letter which it is proposed to address to Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo, and inquiring whether the Board of Trade concur in its terms.

The Board of Trade understood from your letter of the 3rd instant that the proposal as to the new tax on shipping was that it was to be levied exclusively on northward-bound ships, and that it was to be limited to a maximum rate of ½*d.* per ton. From the suggested draft now sent by you it appears that an alternative plan is now proposed, viz., that all ships, whether going northward or southward, and all ships going to Egyptian ports, should be liable to the new tax, and that the maximum rate should be lowered from ½*d.* to ¼*d.* per ton. The Board are not in possession of the reasons which have caused this change of plan, but, as at present advised, they prefer the original proposal. It appears to them that, if the tax is levied on all ships, ship-owners whose vessels use Egyptian ports and come from non-infected European ports might fairly object to pay for the maintenance of quarantine stations in the Red Sea. It is also a question whether a due of ¼*d.* per ton—and it would be difficult to collect the due if fixed at a lower figure—might not produce a larger sum than is required. There may, however, be special reasons of which the Board are unaware for levying the tax on all ships running to Egyptian ports.

It is also suggested in the draft despatch that it may be for consideration whether any additional annual revenue which may be required by the Quarantine Board should not be taken from the 40,000*l.* per annum to be surrendered out of the lighthouse surplus. It appears to the Board that difficulties might arise in carrying out such a proposal, inasmuch as it would mix up two services, viz., the Quarantine Service and the Lighthouse Service, which are wholly distinct and separate from one another, and, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, should be kept separate. The annual sum of 40,000*l.* should in the first instance be devoted strictly to lighthouse purposes. Should it, however, be found to be more than is required for those purposes, it might be for future consideration whether a reduction of the dues by the amount agreed to for quarantine purposes should not be made and the amount so reduced reimposed as a quarantine due.

In conclusion, I am to repeat the opinion expressed in my letter of the 11th instant, to the effect that any arrangement which may be made should only be agreed to on the express condition that no new tax is to be imposed on shipping until the payment of 40,000*l.* a-year for new lights, or, in the alternative, the reduction of the light dues by that sum, commences to accrue.

The draft which accompanied your letter is herewith returned.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COURTENAY BOYLE.

No. 71.

The Earl of Kimberley to Lord Cromer.

(No. 18. Commercial.)

My Lord,

Foreign Office, May 25, 1894.

I HAVE had under my consideration, and have referred to the Board of Trade, the proposals made in your telegram of the 28th ultimo for providing the funds required for certain sanitary establishments in Egypt. I now inclose a copy of the letter which I have received from their Lordships.*

Her Majesty's Government agree to these proposals provided you see no objection, to the increase of the sum which the Egyptian Government will, from the close of 1894, receive out of the general surplus of revenue over expenditure, and provided the other Powers accept the proposals. Of the two alternatives proposed under heading No. 2 in your telegram, Her Majesty's Government prefer that the 40,000*l.* from the

* No. 61.

lighthouse surplus should, from the 1st January, 1895, be carried to a suspense account, to be used in the manner suggested by the Board of Trade.

It is a matter for consideration whether the whole of this sum of 40,000*l.* a-year should be spent on new lights, or whether, if such a sum should be found to be more than is required for those purposes, a reduction of the light dues should be made to an amount equivalent to the duties levied for quarantine purposes. In any case, the proposed new tax on shipping for quarantine purposes should not exceed one-halfpenny per ton.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 72.

Sir H. Rumbold to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received May 28.)

(No. 31. Commercial.)

The Hague, May 23, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAD an opportunity yesterday of saying a word privately to M. Roëll on the subject of the complaint made by Lord Cromer of the attitude of the Dutch Delegate on the Egyptian Quarantine Board, and gave his Excellency some account of Dr. Demeck's unreasonable demeanour and opposition to all proposals coming from an English source, as described in the inclosure to Sir Charles Cookson's despatch to your Lordship No. 12, Commercial, of the 14th ultimo.

M. Roëll at once readily admitted that nothing could be further from the thoughts of the Netherlands Government than that any functionary in their employ should occasion us difficulties in Egypt, and promised to attend to the matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HORACE RUMBOLD.

No. 73.

Local Government Board to Foreign Office.—(Received May 28.)

Whitehall, May 25, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, inclosing a Report from Dr. Thorne Thorne of his interview at Paris with M. Hanotaux respecting the treatment in Egypt of healthy ships and passengers from infected ports, together with a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo on the subject.

With regard to the proposal mentioned in your letter, I am to state, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that the President is advised that Her Majesty's Government may properly propose to the French Government that arrivals in Egypt from infected ports in the Mediterranean should be dealt with under the conclusions embodied in Chapter 8 of the Dresden Convention. But as that chapter has the somewhat general heading "Measures to be taken in Ports," Lord Kimberley may probably think it desirable to state at the onset that the conclusions in question should only be applied in the case of persons actually landing at Egyptian ports, and that no action taken under them ought to interfere with the passage through the Suez Canal of vessels coming within the definition of "healthy vessels" under Chapter 8, and which do not land passengers on Egyptian territory.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED D. ADRIAN,
Assistant Secretary.

No. 74.

Sir E. Monson to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received May 28.)

(No. 35. Commercial.)

Vienna, May 26, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a note which, on the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 14, Commercial, of the 23rd instant, I at once addressed to Count Kálnoky, requesting that the Austro-Hungarian Government would appoint another Delegate to the Egyptian Quarantine Board to replace Dr. Klodzianowski, their present Representative.

I thought it as well to give the note to Count Kálnoky myself, in order that, if he wished to have any explanations beyond those contained in my note, I might furnish them to him verbally.

Count Kálnoky, however, said that as he expects to receive his Egyptian correspondence to-morrow, he would like to delay any comment on my communication until he can see whether the matter has been referred to by Baron Heidler, as it must of course depend upon what the Austro-Hungarian Diplomatic Agent reports on the subject, whether he can accede or not to the request of Her Majesty's Government.

His Excellency added that he had heard nothing recently about Dr. Klodzianowski, but that he quite well recollected that my predecessor, Sir Augustus Paget, had made a complaint respecting him.

I told Count Kálnoky that I was instructed to press the point strongly, and that as it is always a disagreeable thing to have to bring a complaint to a Minister of Foreign Affairs respecting the conduct of one of his countrymen, especially when an official in the service of the Government, I had thought it more courteous to his Excellency to place myself at his disposal for any verbal statements which he might wish to have from me.

Count Kálnoky thanked me for my procedure.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND MONSON.

Inclosure in No. 74.

Sir E. Monson to Count Kálnoky.

Vienna, May 26, 1894.

M. le Comte,

IN obedience to orders from Her Majesty's Government, I have in another note requested that instructions may be sent by that of Austria-Hungary to their Representative at the Egyptian Quarantine Board respecting the method in which the "visite médicale" should be carried out.

I am further desired to state that Lord Cromer has again called the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the elements of discord so often introduced into the discussions of the above-mentioned Board by Dr. Klodzianowski, the Austro-Hungarian Delegate.

This gentleman's conduct has been already brought before the notice of the Austro-Hungarian Government. So far back as the month of May 1890, Sir Augustus Paget had a long interview with Baron Pasetti, and under the instructions of Lord Salisbury made a serious complaint against him.

The Diplomatic Representative of this Empire at Cairo seems at that time to have recognized the impropriety of the behaviour of Dr. Klodzianowski; and from what Lord Cromer has written to Lord Kimberley, there appears to be no doubt at the present moment that Baron Heidler strongly disapproves of the manner in which Dr. Klodzianowski continues to act; and it is thought that the Baron may indeed have already communicated to your Excellency his views on the subject.

Lord Cromer has stated to Lord Kimberley that, in his opinion, it would be well that the Imperial and Royal Government should name another Delegate, and in this opinion Her Majesty's Government, after mature consideration, entirely concur.

I am, therefore, desired to press this matter strongly on your Excellency's consideration. In doing so, I must not fail to express to your Excellency the regret which Her Majesty's Government experience in finding themselves obliged to bring before the Government of the Emperor so disagreeable a subject, and to ask them to take the step above indicated. But in view of the circumstances referred to, and the

persistently irritating attitude assumed by Dr. Klodzianowski, they are convinced that the restoration of harmony at the Quarantine Board is only to be obtained by the substitution for that gentleman of a Delegate who, in the performance of his duty, will act in that spirit of conciliation and good feeling which Her Majesty's Government are confident that that of the Emperor must wish to see prevail among the members of the Board.

I avail, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND MONSON.

No. 75.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.

Foreign Office, May 28, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to previous correspondence, I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before the Board of Trade, the accompanying copy of a despatch, as marked in the margin,* respecting the finances of the Alexandria Quarantine Board.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. GREY.

No. 76.

Foreign Office to Local Government Board.

Foreign Office, May 28, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of the 12th instant respecting pratique in Egypt for healthy ships from infected Mediterranean ports, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before the President of the Local Government Board, a despatch on the subject of the admission of such ships into the Suez Canal.† His Lordship would be glad to receive any observations which the President may have to offer on this despatch.

Were the Venice Convention completed in the sense of the rules attached to the Convention of Dresden, it would seem that the ships now under consideration should be admitted to the Canal at once on condition that they land passengers only at ports provided with sanitary stations. It would also appear to be in analogy with the Dresden rules that they should void their bilge and any drinking-water taken on board at the infected port.

I am, &c.
(Signed) E. GREY.

No. 77.

The Earl of Kimberley to Lord Cromer.

(No. 19. Commercial.)

Foreign Office, May 30, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 6 of the 14th ultimo, I transmit herewith, for your information, copy of a despatch from Sir E. Monson, as marked in the margin,‡ inclosing copy of a note which his Excellency has addressed to the Austro-Hungarian Government, requesting the recall of Dr. Klodzianowski, the Austro-Hungarian Delegate on the Egyptian Quarantine Board.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 65. † No. 64. ‡ See No. 74.

No. 78.

The Earl of Kimberley to Lord Cromer.

(No. 20. Commercial.)

Foreign Office, May 30, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my immediately preceding despatch, I transmit herewith, for your information, copy of a despatch from Sir H. Rumbold, as marked in the margin,* respecting the attitude of the Dutch Delegate on the Egyptian Quarantine Board.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 79.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir E. Monson.

(No. 17. Commercial.)

Foreign Office, May 31, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch No. 35, Commercial, of the 26th instant, and have to express my approval of the terms of the note, copy of which was inclosed therein, addressed by you to Count Kálnoky, requesting, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, the recall of Dr. Klodzianowski, the Austro-Hungarian Delegate on the Egyptian Quarantine Board.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 80.

Local Government Board to Foreign Office.—(Received June 9.)

Whitehall, June 8, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, transmitting a despatch with reference to the admission of healthy ships from infected Mediterranean ports into the Suez Canal; and I am to forward, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, the inclosed copy of a Minute on the subject by the Board's Medical Officer, Dr. Thorne Thorne, and to state that the Board concur therein.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED D. ADRIAN,
Assistant Secretary.

Inclosure in No. 80.

Minute by Dr. Thorne Thorne.

The President,

YOU will probably regard this proposal as altogether unnecessary, and, hence, as certain to operate vexatiously in respect of commerce.

The first step adopted by the Egyptian Board was to propose such modification of the Venice Convention as would give them power to retain a vessel, on which no case of cholera, or choleraic diarrhœa, had occurred since the date of her departure from an infected Mediterranean port in "observation," for such time as would complete five days from the date of her departure from the infected port. And, I believe, you concurred in my view that, having regard to the existing sanitary circumstances of Egypt, it might be desirable, as a provisional measure, to assent to some deviation from Articles XXIX and XXX ("Modifications apportées au Règlement Général de Police Sanitaire, Maritime, et Quarantenaire") of the Convention, in so far as vessels actually arriving in Egyptian ports are concerned, provided that vessels classed as "healthy"

* No. 72.

under the Convention are not interfered with unless they land persons on Egyptian territory.

But now a further proposal is made, namely, that vessels from an infected port, having had no cholera, or choleraic diarrhœa, on board, are to be definitely classed as "suspected" merely because an incubation period of five days has not been completed since the departure from that port; and also that these healthy vessels are to be disinfected, not because there is even a suggestion of infection on board, but because it is within the range of possibility that some case of cholera may arise in the future, *i.e.*, after the operation of disinfection. I fail to follow the reasoning on which such a proposal is based.

If any sort of assent is given to this proposal to transfer a certain group of vessels, classed as "healthy" under the Venice Convention, over to the group of "suspected" vessels, and then to apply to them a process which has no significance except when there is present or past infection to deal with, there will always be risk of much unnecessary interference with British and other shipping, including our mail-vessels from Brindisi.

(Signed) R. THORNE THORNE.

June 2, 1894.

No. 81.

The Marquis of Dufferin to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 13.)

(No. 126. Commercial.)

Paris, June 12, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 55, Commercial, of the 23rd May, I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship copy of a note which I have received from the French Government, in reply to that addressed by me on the 25th May, in which M. Hanotaux informs me of the instructions given to the French Delegate of the Sanitary Council at Alexandria as to the manner in which the French Government considers that the medical visit prescribed by the Sanitary Convention of Venice should be carried out at Suez on board of vessels coming from the Red Sea.

I have, &c.

(Signed) DUFFERIN AND AVA.

Inclosure in No. 81.

M. Hanotaux to the Marquis of Dufferin.

Paris, le 11 *Juin*, 1894.

M. l'Ambassadeur,

PAR une lettre en date du 25 du mois dernier, votre Excellence a bien voulu entretenir mon prédécesseur de l'échange de vues auquel a donné lieu, le 3 Avril dernier, dans le Conseil Sanitaire d'Alexandrie, la motion présentée par le Délégué Britannique relativement aux formalités de la visite médicale effectuée à Suez, à bord des bâtiments venant de la Mer Rouge.

Le Consul de France à Alexandrie avait rendu compte au Gouvernement de la République de la discussion dont il s'agit, et l'Administration Sanitaire Française a été appelée à formuler son opinion sur la question qui a été soulevée dans le Conseil Sanitaire d'Alexandrie et que votre Excellence a visée dans sa communication. Le service Sanitaire Français a fait observer que la visite médicale prescrite, à Suez, par l'Arrangement International de Venise, a pour but de vérifier l'état sanitaire des passagers et de l'équipage des navires venant des régions suspectes, et il a indiqué que, pour donner une garantie complète, cette visite doit être accomplie dans les conditions suivantes:—

"Lorsqu'un navire arrive, le Médecin Inspecteur chargé de la visite doit examiner avec soin l'état du bord, et faire une enquête médicale sur l'équipage et les passagers; il doit se renseigner près du capitaine et du médecin, leur déférer le serment, s'il le croit nécessaire; il doit, après avoir pris connaissance de la teneur de la patente, consulter le journal du bord et le registre de l'hôpital.

"S'il a le moindre doute, il a le droit et le devoir de pousser et de prolonger ses investigations et son enquête aussi loin et aussi longtemps qu'il le juge utile; il peut

même surseoir à sa décisiou, faire une nouvelle visite le lendemain, et ne prononcer son jugement qu'à ce moment.

"Mais comme, d'un autre côté, les navires à passagers, postaux ou autres, navires ayant un médecin et possédant une étuve, n'ont présenté des cas de choléra que très rarement et ne sont dangereux que dans des circonstances tout à fait exceptionnelles, le médecin devra se départir de toute rigueur inutile; il ne devra pas exiger uniformément la présence et le défilé sur le pont au milieu de la nuit et pendant les temps froids, des malades, des femmes, des enfants; il les visitera dans les salons, et même dans leurs cabines, toutes les fois que la chose lui paraîtra possible; en un mot, il devra faire sa visite avec tous les ménagements nécessaires, mais sans se priver, bien entendu, des garanties qu'il jugera utile chaque fois qu'il y aura doute.

"Cette conduite est celle qu'il convient de tenir à l'égard des navires postaux.

"Quant aux navires sans médecin embarqué, l'examen devra être fait rigoureusement, homme à homme; la visite ne sera pas très longue, puisque le nombre des passagers est très limité.

"Pour les navires à pèlerins il n'y a rien à modifier aux Règles sévères qui sont habituellement suivies dans ce cas."

Le Delégué Français au Conseil Sanitaire d'Alexandrie a, en conséquence, reçu pour instructions de soumettre à ce Conseil les explications qui précèdent, et de demander que des directions conformes à cette interprétation rationnelle des stipulations de la Convention de Venise sur la matière fussent données aux médecins chargés à procéder à la visite médicale à Suez.

Agréez, &c.

(Signé) G. HANOTAUX.

No. 82.

Lord Cromer to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 18.)

(No. 12. Commercial. Confidential.)

Cairo, June 5, 1894.

My Lord,

SINCE I received your Lordship's telegram of the 12th ultimo, I have been in frequent communication with my colleagues and with the Egyptian authorities on the subject of the method to be employed in order to make good the deficit of the Quarantine Board and other connected issues.

The whole subject is extremely complicated. In the present despatch I will endeavour, to the best of my ability, to explain how matters now stand.

Taking together my telegram of the 28th April and your Lordship's reply of the 12th May, the proposals at that time stood as follows:—

1. The Egyptian Government was to give up £ E. 40,000 from the light dues from the 1st January, 1894.

2. The £ E. 40,000 was to be devoted to capital expenditure on quarantine works.

3. From the 1st January, 1895, the £ E. 40,000 was to be paid into a suspense account. The manner in which this money was to be eventually employed was to be subsequently decided.

4. An extra tax, which was not to exceed ½*d.* a-ton, might be imposed on shipping coming from the East in order to make good the quarantine deficit.

5. In regulating the accounts between the Egyptian Government and the Commissioners of the Debt at the end of 1894 and of subsequent years, £ E. 20,000 was to be added to the sum accruing to the Egyptian Government.

When I came to discuss this matter with my colleagues, I found that many of them, and more especially my German colleague, were reluctant to impose so heavy a tax as ½*d.* a-ton on shipping. I fully entered into their views on this point.

On thinking over the matter fully, it appeared to me unnecessary and also impolitic to impose a new tax when, within a very short period, a sufficient sum will be available, not only to render it possible to dispense with the tax, but also to leave over a considerable surplus to devote to other objects. Again, even if the tax were not eventually imposed, I felt some reluctance, looking at the matter from the point of view of British interests, to give the Egyptian Government, or the Quarantine Board, or both acting collectively, a discretionary power to tax shipping. It appeared to me that the wisest plan would be to arrange for the deficit of 1894, at all events, to be made good out of the light dues revenue of the current year; to allow a portion of the £ E. 40,000 accruing in 1895 to be devoted

to capital expenditure on quarantine works, thus making good the amount which, under this arrangement, would have been wanting for this purpose in 1894; and to let the money of 1895 accumulate in a suspense account from the time when the £ E. 40,000 necessary for capital expenditure on quarantine works had been encashed.

This arrangement was embodied in a draft Decree, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy (Inclosure 1). I merely inclose this Decree in order to show your Lordship the first phase through which these very complicated negotiations passed. I shall presently explain that I do not ask your Lordship's approval to this Decree, but to another, which was subsequently drafted.

I soon found that the proposals embodied in the first Decree were likely to encounter strong opposition from my colleagues. I may mention that those who were consulted were the Austrian, German, Russian, Italian, French, and Dutch Consuls-General. My Austrian, Italian, and Dutch colleagues have throughout these difficult negotiations been very helpful. They fully understood the substantial advantages of the arrangement proposed, and did their best to convince the others, the Austrian Representative, Baron Heidler, showing especially a very friendly disposition.

I may here mention, incidentally, that the Austrian Consul-General, acting under instructions which he has received from his Government, attaches very great importance to insuring the improvement of the establishments at Tor, at an estimated cost of £ E. 27,000 (see Inclosure to my despatch No. 5 of the 13th April). This is due to the fear entertained that pilgrims returning to Bosnia will import cholera into Austria. I think it is desirable to provide for this expenditure, but it is to be remembered that the Powers are under no distinct obligation in connection with this matter, about which nothing definite was arranged at the Venice Conference.

I may also mention incidently, as regards the expenditure at Moses' Wells, which was estimated at £ E. 10,000 (see Inclosure to my despatch No. 5 of the 13th April), that Mr. Miéville informs me that it will probably be possible to do all that is necessary for a little over £ E. 6,000. This would leave a few thousand pounds over for Tor without exceeding the total limit of £ E. 40,000. Mr. Miéville thinks that the Tor expenditure may have been under estimated.

To resume the main thread of my argument: the chief opposition on this, as on almost every other occasion, has come from M. Koyander, the Russian Consul-General. M. Koyander is very active and intelligent, and is an extreme Anglophobe. It may confidently be predicted that he will, if possible, always oppose any propoaal made either by the British Government, or in any way beneficial to British interests. He generally carries the Marquis de Reverseaux with him, and has, in this particular case, I think, exercised a certain influence over Baron Heyking, the German Consul-General, who is new to the bewildering intricaces of Egyptian diplomacy and Egyptian administrative arrangements.

I need not allude to the infinite number of small objections raised by M. Koyander, but I should explain one objection, which was urged by M. de Reverseaux, as it deserves careful attention.

M. de Reverseaux dwelt strongly upon the undesirability of creating a "fonds spécial," as provided in Article 4 of the draft Decree. He said, arguing from analogy as regards what had happened in connection with the conversion economies, that it was very difficult to secure unanimity in these matters, that if money was once paid into a suspense account it would be likely to remain there for an indefinite period, and that the wisest plan would be to make a temporary arrangement, which would not bind either the Powers or the Egyptian Government beyond a certain period. During the currency of this period the Powers might agree as to the ultimate disposal of the £ E. 40,000 a-year.

It appeared to me that there was some force in this argument. I, therefore, drafted another Decree, under which provision was made for paying the Quarantine Board deficit of 1894, and also for the £ E. 40,000, capital expenditure at Tor, &c.; the question of the eventual disposal of the £ E. 40,000 in subsequent years was left for future discussion.

I found, however, that this proposal also encountered strong opposition. The Egyptian authorities, on the one hand, argued that they could not be expected to pay £ E. 40,000 in 1894, which, in fact, they are under no present obligation to pay, unless the Powers collectively agree to accept the £ E. 40,000 in subsequent years, and in consideration for this concession, freed them from making good the Quarantine Board deficit. The manner in which the £ E. 40,000 a-year was to be utilised, whether to make new lights, take off light dues, &c., was of course a matter of indifference to the Egyptian Government, and they asked that the Powers should settle that question amongst themselves.

On the other hand, some of my colleagues, notably the German, Russian, and French Consuls-General, the latter of whom somewhat changed his attitude in the course of the discussion, objected strongly to accepting the £ E. 40,000 under these conditions. They urged that it was difficult to bring about unanimity in dealing with a question of this sort, that the practical result of the Egyptian proposal would be that Egypt would be relieved from the obligation to make good the Quarantine Board deficit, and that, failing an agreement as to how the £ E. 40,000 should be used, the money would be locked up, whilst the Powers would have taken upon themselves the duty of providing financial equilibrium in so far as the Quarantine Board was concerned.

The German Consul-General also put forward the view, which the Egyptians naturally refused to entertain, that in spite of the reduction of £ E. 40,000 now proposed, the right accruing to the German Government under the notes exchanged when they made their Commercial Convention (to which I invite attention) would still hold good, that is to say, that the German Government would still have a Treaty right to demand a further reduction of £ E. 40,000 in the light dues when Commercial Conventions were signed with all the Powers. On my pointing out the obvious arguments which would be advanced against this view, the German Consul-General took up the ground that he objected to substituting in the place of an engagement taken by the Egyptian Government to the German Government, although for the time being it might be of little practical value, another engagement to which effect could only be given in the event of an agreement between all the Powers. Further, he dwelt on the fact that the correspondence exchanged at the time the German Commercial Convention was signed, gave Germany an eventual right to demand that £ E. 40,000 a-year should be applied to the reduction of light dues, and that any expenditure on new lights, or on making good the quarantine deficit, stood wholly apart, and should be met from other sources.

From the purely theoretical point of view, there is some force in these arguments of the German Consul-General; from a practical point of view, they are not of much value, for their adoption in their entirety would involve an indefinite adjournment of all the points at issue. My object throughout has been to arrive at some speedy practical solution of the three points which are really involved. These are: (1) how to make good the quarantine deficit, if possible, without the imposition of fresh taxes; (2) how to provide money for new lights; and (3) how to obtain a certain reduction of the light dues within some reasonable period. If we wait until all the Commercial Conventions are signed, we may have to wait a very long time.

In the course of the lengthy discussions which took place I found out that it would be quite impossible for me to bring about any common understanding if I adhered to the idea that the £. E. 40,000 was to be paid into a suspense account, although I should add that personally I think the proposal perfectly reasonable, and that I did my best to defend it. What my colleagues more especially wanted was precision as to what was eventually to be done with the £ E. 40,000 a-year. They took very little interest in the question—of the importance of which I am myself very well aware—of the new lights, and indeed they seemed to regard this as an idea put forward in especially British interests, and therefore one to be received with some suspicion.

Under these circumstances, it would have been quite possible for me to have moved the Egyptian Government to issue a Circular on the general lines set forth in your Lordship's telegram of the 12th May, and embodied in the first draft Decree (Inclosure 1), leaving the different Governments concerned to consider the matter and to issue whatever orders they thought fit to their respective Representatives. I was in fact at one moment very nearly acting in this sense. The objections, however, to this course of action were very strong. The result would have been that the Decree would have gone to the different Governments of Europe with a number of hostile comments of different sorts from the Consuls-General. A somewhat long experience of Egyptian affairs has taught me that, whenever this is done, a general agreement, even if it be brought about at last, is only obtained after very great delay and wearisome negotiations. I therefore set myself to work to see whether something could not be devised which would attain all that is most required in British interests, and would at the same time insure favourable recommendation from my principal colleagues.

The result is that the Egyptian Government have issued the inclosed Circular (Inclosure 2), giving cover to a draft Decree to which the assent of the Powers is requested. All the Consuls-General of the Great Powers, as also the Dutch Consul-General, have undertaken to support this proposal.

Divested of technical language, the proposals now made are as follows:—

1. From the 1st January, 1894, £ E. 40,000 of the light dues revenue is to be set aside, and is to be devoted to certain specified objects.

2. The anticipated deficit of the Quarantine Board during the current year is to be made good, in the first instance, from the reserve fund belonging to the Board, which Mr. Miéville informs me now amounts to £ E. 12,200. The reserve fund is not to be reduced below £ E. 10,000. Hence, it may be estimated that about £ E. 2,000 will be available from the reserve fund to make good the deficit of 1894.

3. In the second instance, the Quarantine Board deficit of 1894 is to be made good from the £ E. 40,000 light dues revenue accruing in 1894. This deficit (see inclosure to my despatch No. 5 of the 13th April, 1894) is calculated at £ E. 4,889, or say £ E. 5,000. Mr. Miéville, I may observe, thinks that the deficit in this and future years will be less than what is at present estimated, but, in order to be on the safe side, I base my calculations on the figures given, although they may be somewhat high. Hence, it follows that in 1894 £ E. 3,000 of the light dues revenue will go to make good the Quarantine Board deficit.

4. Thus, £ E. 37,000 accruing from the light dues revenue will remain over in 1894. This will go to the capital expenditure necessary at Tor, Moses' Wells, and Suez.

5. In 1895 and 1896 £ E. 40,000, or £ E. 80,000 in all, will be available from the port dues revenue. Of this sum, £ E. 3,000 will be applied to capital expenditure at Tor, &c., so as to bring the total amount available for this class of expenditure up to £ E. 40,000. £ E. 12,000 will, according to present estimates (see inclosure to my despatch No. 5 of the 13th April), be required to make good the deficits of the Quarantine Board in 1895 and 1896.

6. Thus the account of the three years 1894-96, both inclusive, will stand thus:—

	£ E.	£ E.
Port dues revenue for three years, at £ E. 40,000 a-year		120,000
Deduct—		
Quarantine Board deficit of 1894, after making good £ E. 2,000 from the Quarantine Board Reserve Fund .	3,000	
Quarantine Board deficit of 1895	6,000	
" " " 1896	6,000	
Capital expenditure at Moses' Wells, Tor, and Suez ..	40,000	
		55,000
Balance		65,000

7. This balance of £ E. 65,000 will be available for the construction of new lighthouses.

8. In 1896 the probable Quarantine Board deficit of future years will be calculated by the light of the experience gained in 1894 and 1895. A sum sufficient to meet the probable deficits in future years will be set aside from the £ E. 40,000 a-year accruing the 1st January, 1897. The balance, which may be calculated at something between £ E. 30,000 and £ E. 35,000 a-year, will be applied to the reduction of dues from the 1st January, 1897, in the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.

9. The Egyptian Government is from the 1st January, 1894, to be relieved of all further obligation in respect to Quarantine Board expenditure. They will, however (Article 6), continue to pay whatever extraordinary expenditure, principally for tents and guards, they have been in the habit of paying up to the present time. This expenditure stands outside the budget of the Quarantine Board, and is considerable. It has amounted to as much as from £ E. 15,000 to £ E. 20,000 in one year.

10. In making up the accounts at the end of each year, beginning with the year 1894, the share of the surplus accruing to the Egyptian Government will be increased by £ E. 20,000.

Such, therefore, are the proposals which I have now the honour to submit for your Lordship's approval. I have certain observations to add in connection with these proposals.

First, as regards the new lights. In the Board of Trade letter to the Foreign Office, dated the 24th December, 1888, it is set forth that the total sum required for the construction of new lights is 150,000*l.* Of this amount, 80,000*l.* is required for the construction of duplicate steam light-vessels off Cape Guardafui. There seems to be some slight difference of opinion as to whether these light-vessels, which are very costly, are really necessary: 15,000*l.* is provided for a steam-tender to attend on the new lighthouses. I think I could arrange to get this service performed by the Egyptian Government with their present ships. I should have had much difficulty with my colleagues if I had proposed to postpone all reduction in the dues until so large a sum as 150,000*l.* had accumulated in the lighthouse fund. It seemed to me, therefore, wiser to be content with insuring provision for the lights at Mocha, Abu Ail, Zebayr, and Jebel-Tier, as to the

necessity of which all the Powers seem to be agreed, and to let the Guardafui light-vessel question stand over for the present. These four lights are estimated to cost 60,000*l.* It will be seen that under the present proposal I estimate that a sum of about 65,000*l.* will be available for the construction of these lights.

I wish to point out that the acceptance of the present proposals in no way involves the final abandonment of the Guardafui expenditure. In the first place, under Article 8, the engagement taken by the Egyptian Government to Her Majesty's Government, to Germany, and to Belgium, to reduce the light dues by £ E. 40,000 a-year, when all the Commercial Conventions are signed, will only have been carried out in so far as the actual reductions take place.

The amount applied to make good the Quarantine Board deficit, say, £ E. 6,000, will be available when all the Conventions have been signed, either for a further reduction of dues, or, if it can be so arranged with other Governments having a similar engagement with the Egyptian Government, for the construction of new lights. In the second place, even after the present proposals are carried out, the Egyptian Government will still be deriving a net revenue of £ E. 45,000 from light dues. I gathered in the course of our discussions that the French and Russian Governments, if they eventually make Commercial Conventions with Egypt, will probably press for a further reduction of the light dues. They will have a perfect right to do so. In the third place, though I should deprecate raising this question in any very precise form just at present, it will be quite competent for Her Majesty's Government, irrespective of any Treaty right acquired when all the Commercial Conventions are signed, to press the Egyptian Government for a further reduction of the dues, and I daresay some occasion may arise when it may be possible to exert this pressure successfully.

Should, however, Her Majesty's Government be of opinion that it is essential to provide at once for the full sum of 150,000*l.* mentioned in the Board of Trade letter of the 24th December, 1888, I venture to point out two methods by which this may be done without very materially interfering with the proposals which I now make.

In the first place, it is quite possible that the various Cabinets of Europe may be more interested in the construction of new lights than would appear to be the case from the language of my Diplomatic colleagues, who were evidently unfamiliar with this branch of the question. In that case Her Majesty's Government might be able to induce the other Governments to adjourn any reduction of the dues for a year, or even two years, beyond the 1st January, 1897. This could be done without any considerable change in the framework of the proposed Decree. The full sum of 150,000*l.* would thus be obtained.

In the second place, it might be possible, also with the consent of the Powers of Europe, to come to some arrangement such as that contemplated by the Board of Trade in 1888, under which money would be borrowed to construct the lights, the interest and sinking fund on the loan being found from the £ E. 40,000 a-year available from the light dues.

The former of these two plans would involve the maintenance of the dues at their present rates, for a few years, to be followed by a relatively large reduction.

The second of these proposals would involve a more speedy, but a relatively small, reduction in the amount of the dues.

I do not recommend the adoption of either of these courses. I merely indicate them as points for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. My personal opinion is that the present proposal is a very good one in British interests, and that we had better close with it at once, if we can do so, rather than run the risk—which is always considerable in international negotiations of this sort—of causing the arrangement to fall to the ground in our endeavour to obtain something which, exclusively on its own merits, may, perhaps, be preferable.

Your Lordship will observe that, under Article 5, any reduction effected in the dues is to be applied in the same proportion in the Mediterranean and in the Red Sea. At present 30 paras* a-ton are paid on ships entering the Mediterranean ports up to 800 tons, after which 15 paras a-ton are charged. In the Red Sea ports the rates are 2 piastres a-ton up to 800 tons burthen, and 1 piastre a-ton above 800 tons. It will thus be seen that the Mediterranean rates are considerably lower than those of the Red Sea. British interests are more largely concerned in a reduction of the Red Sea rates than of those in the Mediterranean. At the same time I have to observe that, from 40 to 45 per cent. of the tonnage entering Alexandria Harbour is British. It is not possible to state precisely what net revenue is derived by the Egyptian Government from the Mediterranean lights as distinguished from those of the Red Sea. Several of the items of expenditure, such, for

* 40 paras = 1 piastre. 1 piastre = 2½*d.*

instance, as the cost of the Central Office, cannot be divided up. So far as gross revenue is concerned the figures stand thus: out of a total revenue of about £E. 107,000; in 1893, £E. 16,000 was paid at the Mediterranean ports, and £E. 91,000 at the Red Sea ports. I should have been glad if I could have arranged to apply the whole reduction to the Red Sea ports, but I saw that any proposal of this nature would encounter strong opposition. I did not, therefore, think it advisable to raise the question. It is, however, clear from the figures which I have given above, that if the rates be reduced in the same proportion, by far the greater portion of the money available will go to reductions in the Red Sea ports.

Before leaving this branch of the subject, I have two further observations to make.

The first is that, in so far as the new lights are concerned, I have confined my attention solely to the provision of funds for their construction. I have not gone into the question of how or by whom they are to be constructed. I am, in fact, not familiar with this branch of the subject, which will, without doubt, receive due attention in London. I wish, however, to remark that, whatever be the special nature of the difficulties with Turkey as regards the construction of the lights, I should deprecate any delay on this account in the acceptance of the present proposals. When once the money has been provided it may be hoped that it may be found possible to arrange for the construction of the lights. In any case, the two questions of construction and provision of funds are in a great degree separate, and may, without inconvenience, be treated separately.

The second observation I have to make is that throughout the discussions which have taken place, no allusion has been made to the cost of maintenance of the new lights. This, for the four lights which I propose should be constructed, will, I understand, amount to 6,000*l.* a-year. (See Board of Trade letter of the 24th December, 1888.)

I did not think it advisable to raise the question myself, as I was undesirous of still further complicating a subject which is already extremely complicated. Neither do I recommend that it should be raised at once. Some delay will, without doubt, ensue before the construction of the new lights is commenced. When they are about to be commenced it will be time enough to raise the question of who shall bear the cost of maintenance. My own opinion is that it should be borne by the Egyptian Government out of the surplus light dues revenue, which will still remain to them.

I now turn to a consideration of the question from the point of view of Egyptian finance, and of the position of the Egyptian Government generally.

Without going into any unnecessary complications, I may explain that the Egyptian Budget is divided into two portions. Certain sums of money are at the free disposal of the Egyptian Government. The disposal of other sums of money is vested in the hands of the Commissioners of the Debt, who pay any surplus which remains over, after providing for the interest on the debt, into a reserve fund. It was originally intended that when this reserve fund reached the sum of two millions, the extinction of debt should commence. The fund now amounts to about two millions.

The Commissioners of the Debt are, however, empowered, instead of redeeming debt, to advance money from the reserve fund for objects of public utility, such as the construction of bridges, railway, &c. Advantage has been, very wisely, taken of this power. As a matter of fact, the reserve fund has for some few years past been used in a great measure as floating capital for the construction of public works, some remunerative, others unremunerative.

The effect of the present proposal will be as follows: the annual amount at the disposal of the Egyptian Government will remain unchanged. The amount at the disposal of the Commissioners of the Debt will be diminished by an annual sum of £E. 40,000.

It was argued, in the course of our discussions here, that under this arrangement the Egyptian Government will pay nothing.

As regards this argument, I have, in the first place, to observe that Her Majesty's Government is much interested in the financial prosperity of Egypt. It is, therefore, desirable to obtain all that is required in British interests with as little disturbance as possible of Egyptian financial arrangements.

In the second place, I am unable to concur in the view that the Egyptian Government will pay nothing. On the contrary, their general revenue will be diminished by £E. 40,000 a-year. The Egyptian Government is quite as much interested as the Commissioners of the Debt or the Egyptian bondholders in keeping up the reserve fund. Indeed, in some respects they are more interested, for whereas it is an Egyptian interest that the debt should be extinguished, a large number of bondholders would certainly, in view of the difficulty of finding safe investments nowadays, regard the creation of a sinking

fund with considerable dislike. More than this, if the money which goes to the reserve fund is diminished by £E. 40,000 a-year, there will, on the assumption that the present system of adjourning the operation of the sinking fund be continued, be £E. 40,000 a-year less to apply to the needs of Egypt in the way of public works, many of which are very pressing. This is a point which touches the Egyptian Government nearly.

Turning to the question of the position of the Egyptian Government in respect to the Quarantine Board deficit, I have to observe that the extreme Egyptian view, with which I am unable to concur, is that the Egyptian Government, if it were left unfettered, could make its own quarantine arrangements at a very trifling cost; that the quarantine arrangements in the Canal do not concern the Egyptian Government, but the Powers, and that the cost of those arrangements should be borne by the transit trade, and not by the Egyptian Treasury.

I may as well here explain what is the precise position of the Egyptian Government as regards any engagement for making good the deficit of the Quarantine Board.

The only thing in the nature of a positive engagement so far taken by the Egyptian Government is contained in Article 24 of a Decree of the 3rd January, 1881. This Decree, though not nominally issued with the consent of the Powers, has generally been regarded as more or less having the force of an international engagement. Article 24, which deals with the Budget of the Quarantine Board, says:—

"Dans le cas où le chiffre des dépenses excéderait le chiffre des recettes, le déficit sera comblé par les ressources générales de l'État. Toutefois, le Conseil devra étudier, sans retard, les moyens d'équilibrer les recettes et les dépenses."

The word "étudier" is, perhaps, somewhat ambiguous, but I think that there cannot be a doubt as to the meaning of the Article. It means that for one year the Egyptian Government is to make good the deficit, but that before there can be any question of paying a deficit for a second year, other means, not involving any charge on the Egyptian Treasury, are to be found for re-establishing financial equilibrium. This is the view put forward by the Egyptian Government, and, as far as I am aware, its validity has not been contested by any one.

When the Decree of the 19th June, 1893, which embodies the views of the Venice Conference, was published, a correspondence between the Egyptian Government and the various Consulates-General was at the same time published. (See inclosure to my despatch No. 6 of the 22nd June, 1893.) In which the Egyptian Government specifically reserved its assent to the 24th Article, which reproduced the words quoted above from the Decree of the 3rd January, 1881.

It has been urged here by some of my colleagues that, inasmuch as the united Powers of Europe agreed at Venice that Egypt should be placed under an obligation to make good the deficit, the Egyptian Government cannot do otherwise than accept. In a sense this is quite true. It is quite certain that the Egyptian Government must accept anything on which the united Powers of Europe think fit to insist. On the other hand, apart from the great general inadvisability of insisting unless a demand can be thoroughly justified, it is to be observed that both Her Majesty's Government and the Austrian Government are in a somewhat delicate position as regards this particular point. There can, in fact, be no doubt that the Egyptian Government only joined the Venice Conference, and consented to diminish the number of the Egyptian Delegates, on the distinct understanding that they would be free from the engagement taken under the 24th Article of the Decree of the 3rd January, 1881, to make good the deficit of the Quarantine Board. On this point I venture to refer your Lordship to Count H. Lutzow's Memorandum of the 17th December, 1890, in which, after dealing with the composition of the Quarantine Board, it is stated, "d'un autre côté, le Gouvernement Égyptien pourrait être affranchi de l'obligation de construire des lazarets, ainsi que de celle de couvrir le déficit dans le cas où il s'en produirait un, qui lui incombe actuellement.—Article 24 du Décret Khédivial du 3 Janvier, 1881." (Confidential Print 6106, p. 219.)

This Memorandum was, under instructions, communicated by me to the Egyptian Government, and Zulficar Pasha's answer, dated the 19th March, 1891 (inclosure to my despatch No. 14 of the 22nd March, 1891), leaves no doubt as to the manner in which the subject was understood by the Egyptian Government.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to ignore this engagement to the extent of forcing on the Egyptian Government the obligation to make good the deficit. They have, in fact, so far as this particular object is concerned, some strong points in their case. It appears to me eminently a matter which must be settled by friendly negotiations and mutual concessions, rather than by the diplomatic insistance of the united Powers of Europe. Neither, as I have already shown, is an arrangement, which will be to the advantage of all parties, impossible; for, if the Egyptian Government have a somewhat strong case as

regards making good the Quarantine Board deficit, their case is relatively speaking much weaker as regards the maintenance of the port dues at their present figure. I therefore pointed out to the Egyptian authorities that if they took up an extreme attitude on the quarantine question, which might probably result in increasing the tax on shipping, Her Majesty's Government might not improbably demand a diminution of the port dues, even before all the Commercial Conventions were signed. Hence the present proposals.

I turn to another point of some importance. It will be observed that under the proposals now made ample provision is made for the Quarantine Board deficits up to the end of the year 1896. On the other hand, should the deficits of subsequent years be greater than those of 1894 and 1895, a difficulty may arise. The greater portion of the £ E. 40,000*l.* a-year accruing on the 1st January, 1897, will have gone towards reducing the light dues, whilst the Egyptian Government will have been relieved of all obligation to make good any Quarantine Board deficit. Hence it is conceivable that new taxation might become necessary. Taxation of this nature was not only contemplated, it was specifically sanctioned by the Venice Conference. (See Annex II of the Decree of the 19th June, 1893). Moreover, although it is recorded in the *procès-verbaux*, and more especially in a speech of Mr. Lowther's, that a tax of only ¼*d.* a-ton was contemplated, there is nothing in the actual text of the agreements which were signed under which any limit can be assigned to the amount of the tax which may be imposed.

In the course of our recent discussions my Russian colleague, who takes some slight interest in the Mediterranean, but none whatever in the Canal traffic—the number of Rnssian ships passing the Canal being extremely limited—suggested that under the terms of the Venice Conference ¾*d.* a-ton might very properly be imposed to make good any Quarantine Board deficit.

It would be obviously undesirable to take off light dues and then to be obliged shortly afterwards to impose fresh taxation in the way of quarantine dues.

My first impression was to meet the difficulty by drafting the Decree in such a manner as to make it more elastic, that is to say, to have a margin over and above the average deficits of 1894 and 1895, to make good possible deficits subsequent to the 1st January, 1897. Thus the reduction of light dues from the 1st January, 1897, would have been less in amount, but the certainty of not having to impose fresh quarantine taxation would have been greater. My German colleague, however, with whom, from the general point of view of inforcing economical administration on the part of the Quarantine Board I was fully agreed, urged upon me that if the Quarantine Board knew that they had a certain unappropriated sum at their disposal, they would probably run up their expenditure to the maximum limit allowed, and that it would be wiser to assign a rigid limit of expenditure based on ascertained facts, which could not be exceeded without reference to the Powers. On the whole I agree in this view, although it involves some slight risk of future trouble. I should be very glad if some special machinery could be devised to enforce economy on the Quarantine Board, but I am unable to suggest anything beyond the exercise of great watchfulness by the Powers principally concerned through their respective Delegates. The risk, however, is in reality not very great. Any small deficit in future years in excess of the amount calculated, can be met from the Quarantine Board reserve fund, amounting to £ E. 10,000. No taxation can be imposed by the Board without special reference to the Powers, and if any proposals of this nature are made, it ought to be possible to insist on a reduction of expenditure to take the place of increased taxation.

On the whole I think this difficulty is more apparent than real.

Lastly, I have some observations to make on the Board of Trade letter of the 12th May, 1894, which, however, was written when my proposals, though similar in principle, were different in detail to those which I now put forward. I understand that the Board of Trade hold that no balance of account can properly be established between quarantine dues and light dues: "The light dues appear to the Board of Trade to be levied for lighting purposes," that is to say, if I understand rightly, that these dues ought to be reduced in any case, whether quarantine dues are or are not imposed.

I entirely agree with the Board of Trade. I hold that no country should derive a general net revenue from light dues, and that this procedure is particularly objectionable in the case of Egypt, which, by the accident of its geographical position, is enabled to levy a heavy transit duty in the shape of light dues.

But at the same time I fear that the mere enunciation of this extremely sound principle will help us very little towards a practical settlement of the questions we have in hand. The Egyptian authorities, if approached on the subject of the light dues exclusively, will bring forward two fairly plausible arguments. The first is that under the London Conference of 1884 the Powers allowed the Egyptian Government to derive a considerable net revenue from light dues, and that although the actual revenue from this source is now

greater by some 20,000*l.* a-year than that which was calculated in 1884, in respect to other points the deviations between the actuals and the estimates there framed, have turned out to the detriment of the Egyptian Treasury.

This argument is true as far as it goes. The answer to it is that a system which was permissible when the Egyptian Treasury was in a state bordering on bankruptcy, can no longer be permitted to continue at a time when the financial position of Egypt has improved to such an extent as to allow of large remissions of internal taxation.

The second argument is that, under the notes annexed to the Commercial Convention of the 29th October, 1884, Her Majesty's Government virtually waived their right to a reduction in the light dues until such time as all the Powers had signed Commercial Conventions. There is some force also in this argument. The answer to it is that, although it may not be the fault of the Egyptian Government that they have not signed Conventions with Fraunce and Russia, Her Majesty's Government cannot be expected on this account to wait for an indefinite period before any reductions in the light dues are effected.

The value of these arguments and counter-arguments is a matter of appreciation. What, however, I have to observe is this: that, as a matter of practical politics, I could not, unless as part of a general arrangement, such as is now proposed, get the Egyptian Government to consent to an immediate reduction of the dues without exerting an amount of diplomatic pressure, which would, I think, be greater than the occasion justified, and which would also be greater than I think your Lordship would consider it desirable that I should exert. The whole of this delicate machine of Egyptian government has for the last ten years been kept going by not positively insisting on the adoption of the English point of view, save on occasions of exceptional political importance. I should deprecate any general departure from this wise and moderate policy. Matters such as those now under discussion had better be arranged by such compromises as the circumstances of the case suggest. In the present case, I think the compromise is decidedly advantageous to British interests. Instead of imposing a quarantine tax, to which we are pledged by the Venice Conference, and of waiting for an indefinite time before we can either get new lights or secure a reduction in the light dues, we shall obtain under the proposals I now put forward the following immediate advantages:—

1. No new quarantine tax will be imposed.

2. 65,000*l.* will, before the 1st January, 1897, be available for the construction of new lights.

3. From the 1st January, 1897, a reduction of from 30,000*l.* to 35,000*l.* a-year will be effected in the light dues.

4. Egyptian finance will be subject to a minimum amount of disturbance.

These practical advantages appear to me to be so great that I have no hesitation in strongly recommending the present proposals to your Lordship's favourable consideration.

I have some further observations to add in respect to the method of procedure in the immediate future.

I presume that, before coming to any decision, the various Departments concerned will be consulted. Should any doubts be entertained as to the advisability of accepting the proposals I have now the honour to make, I venture to suggest that the matter should be allowed to stand over till I come to London—about the third week of July. It is very possible that I may be able to explain verbally any points which are not quite clear, and also that I may be able to make some suggestions in the sense of meeting the views of any authorities who may see objections to the present plan.

From the point of view of diplomatic negotiation, I should greatly prefer that the proposals should be accepted as they stand, and that no long delay should ensue before the other Powers interested be approached on the subject. All my principal Diplomatic colleagues have pledged to support the present proposals, and although, of course, it by no means follows that all their Governments will agree with them, at the same time the chances of bringing the negotiation to a speedy and successful issue will be increased if Her Majesty's Government accept the proposal without change.

Up to the present time the Austrian Government has taken the lead in quarantine negotiations. Judging from the language used by my Austrian colleague, I have little doubt that the present proposals will be favourably entertained at Vienna. I have told Baron Heidler that I would suggest to your Lordship, in the event of the proposals being accepted in London, that a communication should in the first instance be made to the Austrian Government with a view to arranging whether Her Majesty's Government or the Austrian Government, or both collectively, should address the other Powers. I venture to

think that this would be the best course to adopt. Unless some one Government pushes the matter, a long delay may not improbably ensue before it is settled.

It will be observed that the assent of the Commissioners of the Debt has been requested to Article 7 of the proposed Decree. The Egyptian Government is under no legal obligation to consult the Commissioners in this matter, but there can be no objection to their doing so. Several of my colleagues expressed a strong wish that the Commissioners should be consulted. Hence the present arrangement. I do not doubt that the Commissioners will be mainly guided by the views entertained by their respective Governments.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CROMER.

Inclosure 1 in No. 82.

Draft Decree.

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,

Sur la proposition de notre Ministre des Finances et l'avis conforme de notre Conseil des Ministres;

Avec l'assentiment des Puissances,

Décrétons:

Article 1er. A partir de l'exercice financier 1894, il sera prélevé annuellement sur les recettes actuelles des droits de phare, une somme de £ E. 40,000, qui sera portée à un compte spécial.

Art. 2. La somme prélevée en 1894 sera affectée: (1) à combler le déficit éventuel de l'exercice financier 1894 du Conseil Quarantenaire, au cas où ce déficit n'aurait pas pu être entièrement couvert avec les ressources provenant du fonds de réserve du dit Conseil, ainsi qu'il sera dit à l'Article qui suit; (2) à faire face aux dépenses extraordinaires nécessitées par l'aménagement des établissements sanitaires de El Tor, de Suez, et des Sources de Moïse.

Art. 3. Le fonds de réserve actuel du Conseil Quarantenaire sera employé à combler le déficit de l'exercice 1894, sans que ce fonds puisse être réduit à une somme inférieure à £ E.

Si le déficit ne se trouve pas ainsi entièrement couvert, il y sera fait face, pour le reste, avec les ressources créées à l'Article 1er.

Art. 4. Sur la somme de £ E. 40,000 provenant de l'exercice 1895, il sera tout d'abord prélevé une somme égale à celle qui aura été payée en 1894 sur les mêmes recettes, à valoir sur le déficit de la dite année 1894, de manière à porter à £ E. 40,000 le montant des sommes affectées aux travaux extraordinaires prévus à l'Article 1er pour El Tor, Suez, et les Sources de Moïse.

Le surplus sera affecté à la création d'un fonds spécial dont l'emploi sera déterminé ultérieurement.

Art. 5. A partir de l'exercice financier 1896, cette somme annuelle de £ E. 40,000 sera affectée à l'augmentation du fonds spécial prévu à l'Article précédent.

Art. 6. Moyennant les prélèvements et affectations ci-dessus, le Gouvernement est, à partir de l'année 1894, déchargé de toute obligation quelconque en ce qui concerne les dépenses soit ordinaires, soit extraordinaires du Conseil Quarantenaire.

Art. 7. A partir de l'exercice 1894, lors du règlement de compte des excédents avec la Caisse de la Dette Publique, la part de ces excédents revenant au Gouvernement sera majorée d'une somme annuelle de £ E. 20,000.

Art. 8. Notre Ministre des Finances est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.

Inclosure 2 in No. 82.

Boutros Bey to Lord Cromer.

(Circulaire.)

Alexandrie, le 3 Juin, 1894.

Milord,

DANS le but d'arriver à un règlement définitif de la question du Conseil Sanitaire, Maritime, et Quarantenaire, et d'assurer la mise en pratique du système inauguré par la Convention de Venise du 30 Janvier, 1892, le Gouvernement de Son Altesse a fait

préparer un projet de Décret dont j'ai l'honneur de vous remettre ci-joint quatre exemplaires.

En vous priant de vouloir bien soumettre ce projet à l'approbation du votre Gouvernement, je me plais à espérer, Milord, que vous voudrez bien me prêter votre obligeant concours auprès du Cabinet de Londres pour obtenir prochainement une adhésion à la promulgation du dit Décret.

Le Gouvernement de Son Altesse ayant cru devoir soumettre ce Décret à MM. les Commissaires Directeurs de la Caisse de la Dette Publique pour avoir leur avis au sujet de l'Article 7, je m'empresserai de vous faire connaître cet avis dès qu'il me sera parvenu.

Veuillez, &c.
Le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères,
(Signé) BOUTROS BEY.

Inclosure 3 in No. 82.

Draft Decree.

NOUS, Khédive d'Égypte,

Sur la proposition de notre Ministre des Finances et l'avis conforme de notre Conseil des Ministres;

Vu l'avis conforme de MM. les Commissaires-Directeurs de la Caisse de la Dette Publique en ce qui concerne l'Article 7;

Avec l'assentiment des Puissances,

Décrétons:

Article 1er. A partir de l'exercice financier 1894, il sera prélevé annuellement sur les recettes actuelles des droits de phare, une somme de £ E. 40,000 qui sera employée comme il est expliqué dans les Articles suivants:

Art. 2. La somme prélevée en 1894 sera affectée (1) à combler le déficit éventuel de l'exercice financier 1894 du Conseil Quarantenaire, au cas où ce déficit n'aurait pas pu être entièrement couvert avec les ressources provenant du fonds de réserve du dit Conseil, ainsi qu'il sera dit à l'Article qui suit; (2) à faire face aux dépenses extraordinaires nécessitées par l'aménagement des établissements sanitaires de El Tor, de Suez, et des Sources de Moïse.

Art. 3. Le fonds de réserve actuel du Conseil Quarantenaire sera employé à combler le déficit de l'exercice 1894, sans que ce fonds puisse être réduit à une somme inférieure à £ E. 10,000.

Si le déficit ne se trouve pas ainsi entièrement couvert, il y sera fait face, pour le reste, avec les ressources créées à l'Article 1er.

Art. 4. Sur la somme de £ E. 80,000, provenant des exercices 1895 et 1896, il sera prélevé (1) une somme égale à celle qui aura été payée en 1894 sur les mêmes recettes, à valoir sur le déficit de la dite année 1894, de manière à porter à £ E. 40,000 le montant des sommes affectées aux travaux extraordinaires prévus à l'Article 1er pour El Tor, Suez, et les Sources de Moïse; (2) les sommes nécessaires pour combler le déficit du Budget du Conseil Quarantenaire pour les exercices financiers 1895 et 1896.

Le surplus, après le prélèvement ci-dessus, sera affecté à la construction de nouveaux phares dans la Mer Rouge.

Art. 5. A partir de l'exercice financier 1897, cette somme annuelle de £ E. 40,000 sera affectée à combler les déficits éventuels du Conseil Quarantenaire. Le montant de la somme nécessaire à cet effet sera arrêté définitivement en prenant pour base les résultats financiers des exercices 1894 et 1895 du Conseil.

Le surplus sera affecté à une réduction des droits de phares: il est entendu que ces droits seront réduits dans la même proportion, dans la Mer Rouge et dans la Méditerranée.

Art. 6. Moyennant les prélèvements et affectations ci-dessus, le Gouvernement est, à partir de l'année 1894, déchargé de toute obligation quelconque en ce qui concerne les dépenses soit ordinaires, soit extraordinaires du Conseil Quarantenaire.

Il est entendu, toutefois, que les dépenses supportées jusqu'à ce jour par le Gouvernement Égyptien continueront à rester à sa charge.

Art. 7. A partir de l'exercice 1894, lors du règlement de compte des excédents avec la Caisse de la Dette Publique, la part de ces excédents revenant au Gouvernement sera majorée d'un somme annuelle de £ E. 20,000.

Art. 8. Il a été convenu entre le Gouvernement Égyptien et les Gouvernements d'Allemagne, de Belgique, de Grande-Bretagne, et d'Italie, que la somme affectée à la réduction des droits de phare, aux termes de l'Article 5 du présent Décret, viendra en déduction de celle de £ E. 40,000 prévue dans les lettres annexées aux Conventions Commerciales intervenues entre l'Égypte et les dits Gouvernements.

Art. 9. Notre Ministre des Finances est chargé de l'exécution du présent Décret.

No. 83.

Lord Cromer to Foreign Office.—(Received June 18.)

(Private.)

Cairo, June 5, 1894.

My dear Sir Henry,

I AT last send home a voluminous despatch about quarantine deficit, light dues, &c.

It is a most complicated and difficult question, and has given me a great deal of trouble. In fact, for the last month or so it has taken up almost all my time. I have been obliged to write at considerable length in order to explain the whole thing.

The beginning of the whole difficulty was at Venice. As often happens on these occasions towards the close of the Conference every one gets rather bored. Lowther wanted to get back to London. Mackie, whose wife died at Venice, also wanted to get away. The result was that the financial part of the business, which was very important, was dealt with in a rather perfunctory fashion. I remember at the time sending some quite pathetic telegrams on the subject, but they failed to produce much impression. It is now not easy to get out of all the muddle.

What has happened here is briefly this. In this highly-heated international atmosphere, any proposals which more or less emanate from us are sure to be received with great suspicion. Open enemies abound. Candid friends are not wanting. I saw that it was hopeless for me to get the Board of Trade proposal about a suspense account through. It seemed to be regarded, though why I cannot conceive, as some Machiavellian British dodge to secure special advantages for England. Of course, I might have fallen back on the plan, which is singularly dear to many of my colleagues on occasions of this sort, of flinging the whole thing at the head of our respective Governments, and asking them to send instructions. The result would have been endless delay, considerable financial difficulties here by the end of the year, when the quarantine deficit will have to be made good somehow, and a mere shifting of the trouble and responsibility from our own shoulders to others at a distance in every capital of Europe, who must necessarily be less well acquainted with all the tiresome and intricate detail.

I thought, therefore, that I had better try and bring about unanimity, and after infinite trouble I have, as you will see, succeeded in doing so. It seemed to me useless to telegraph for instructions. It was almost hopeless to explain such a complicated business by telegraph. I resolved, therefore, to do the best I could without reference home, and then to explain the whole thing. I have, I think, adhered to the spirit of my original proposals, which were approved by Lord Kimberley, but I have changed the detail, mainly on this point, that I found that a common understanding would be quite impossible unless I gave precision as to what was to be done with the 40,000*l*. I trust it will not be thought that I exercised too wide a discretion. Of course I have bound the Government to nothing. I have merely said that I would recommend the proposals. The other Consuls-General have also only accepted *ad referendum*.

I do not say that the plan is everything we would wish, but it has many advantages, and in Egypt I am daily more impressed with the fact that "le mieux est toujours l'ennemi du bien." I devoutly trust that the Board of Trade will remember this. I greatly doubt whether anything better can be arranged. Therefore, I say, accept this quick, and try and get the others to accept it. The longer the delay the more likely is it that objections will be found in Paris or elsewhere.

I hope to be in London about the 23rd July.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) CROMER.

No. 84.

Sir C. Cookson to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 18.)

(No. 20. Commercial.)

Alexandria, June 8, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of a Report by Dr. Mackie, dated the 3rd instant, on a meeting of the Quarantine Board, which was held on that day.

Dr. Mackie reports that a communication from the Portuguese Delegate, dated the 9th May, to the effect that the disease prevailing at that date in Lisbon was not true cholera, was read to the Board, and that the Austrian Delegate remarked on the delay which had occurred in communicating it.

Other Delegates having commented on the lateness or incorrectness of the information supplied by the Board's agents, Dr. Mackie cited the cases of the British vessels "Tanjore" and "Sculptor," the latter of which was supposed, on the Report of the Board's agent at Jeddah, to have imported cholera into Cameran, whereas it would appear that cholera was contracted by the pilgrims of the "Sculptor" on that island, and was not imported by them.

Dr. Mackie states that it was decided to enforce, from the 5th June, the Regulations for the return pilgrimage against Red Sea ports.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 84.

Dr. Mackie to Sir C. Cookson.

Alexandria, June 5, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that a meeting of the Maritime and Quarantine Sanitary Board was held to-day.

The President read a communication, dated the 9th May, addressed to him by the Delegate of Portugal, inclosing copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State declaring that after careful bacteriological research, it had been proved to the satisfaction of the authorities that the disease then prevailing in Lisbon was not true cholera.

The disease had not been characterized by the presence of the bacillus of cholera (of Koch), but had for specific agent a vibrion, which had been found in the water supplied to Lisbon, entirely different from the cholera bacillus of Koch.

The Delegate for Austria remarked strongly on the delay in communicating this document to the Delegates, the date of its communication to the President being the 7th May, whereas he had communicated it to the Delegates only on the 5th June.

Several Delegates remarked on the lateness of information supplied to them, especially from Tor, and cited the case of the return pilgrimage of last year, when everything was represented as going on favourably, and it was not till months afterwards that all was found to be in confusion.

The British Delegate remarked that unfortunately the agents of the Administration were not men trained as exact and careful observers, and cited a despatch received lately from the Agent at Jeddah, stating that a case of suspected cholera had occurred amongst the pilgrims of the steam-ship "Tanjore," and that in consequence an extra quarantine had been imposed at Camaran.

The agent had not stated, and probably never inquired, whether the "cas suspect" occurred on board, or at what date, or if it occurred after landing at Camaran. In asking the President to insist on more precise information, he cited the case of the steam-ship "Sculptor," which was supposed by the Board, on the report of its agent, to have brought cholera to Camaran, whereas the Indian authorities, after serious inquiry, had come to the conclusion that cholera was contracted by the pilgrims on the Island of Camaran, and not brought there by them.

The Board proceeded to elect a Sanitary Agent for the port of Kosseir in the Red Sea. Dr. Fronista, Greek, was elected for the port.

It was decided to apply from this date the Regulations for the return pilgrimage against the Arabian Red Sea ports.

The rest of the business was of a purely administrative nature.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. MACKIE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 84.

Senhor Massa to Mr. Miéville.

Alexandrie, le 9 *Mai*, 1894.

M. le Président,

J'AI l'honneur de vous remettre ci-joint copie de la lettre que m'a adressée M. le Gérant de l'Agence et Consulat Général du Portugal au sujet de la maladie qui règne à Lisbonne.

Veuillez, &c.
Le Délégué Sanitaire du Portugal,
(Signé) Dr. G. MASSA.

Inclosure 3 in No. 84.

M. de Zogheb to Senhor Massa.

Alexandrie, le 8 *Mai*, 1894.

M. le Délégué,

J'AI reçu ce matin de son Excellence M. le Ministre Secrétaire d'État du Royaume la dépêche télégraphique suivante, dont je vous prie de communiquer le contenu au Conseil Sanitaire, Maritime, et Quarantenaire :—

"Il a été définitivement prouvé par de successives et complètes expériences bactériologiques, dont le résultat vient d'être porté à la connaissance de Gouvernement de Sa Majesté, que la maladie qui règne à Lisbonne n'est pas le choléra. Celle-ci a pour agent spécifique un vibrion qu'on a récemment trouvé dans les eaux de Lisbonne et qui n'est pas celui du choléra (bacille de Koch). Il ne produit pas non plus les mêmes effets. En conséquence, le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté maintient absolument que le port de Lisbonne n'est pas suspect de choléra. Il a de plus ordonné que les provenances de la capitale fussent admises en libre pratique dans tous les ports du Royaume."

Veuillez, &c.
Le Consul-Général,
(Signé) ALEX. MAX. DE ZOGHEB.

No. 85.

*The Earl of Kimberley to Sir E. Malet.**

(No. 48. Commercial.)

Foreign Office. June 18, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to Mr. Gosselin's despatch No. 74, Commercial, of the 28th ultimo, I should be glad if your Excellency would press the German Government for an early communication of their views as to the manner in which they consider that the medical visit prescribed by the Sanitary Convention of Venice should be carried out at Suez on board vessels coming from the Red Sea.

I inclose a copy of a despatch received on the subject from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* Also to Sir E. Monson (No. 19, Commercial).

No. 86.

Sir C. Cookson to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 20.)

(No. 22. Commercial.)

Alexandria, June 11, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a further Report by Dr. Mackie, dated the 5th instant, respecting the case of the steam-ship "Tanjore," referred to in my despatch No. 20, Commercial, of the 8th instant.

It appears from a Report of the Board's Delegate at Jeddah that the "Tanjore" underwent eighteen days' quarantine at Camaran, and not fifteen days, as at first reported, the regulation period being ten days.

Dr. Mackie states that it would interest the Board here to know whether the "cas suspect" occurred on board the "Tanjore," or was declared after landing at Camaran; and, if so, how long after.

As these particulars are probably in the possession of the Quarantine Board at Constantinople, I have suggested to Lord Cromer that Her Majesty's Embassy be asked to obtain them.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 86.

Dr. Ali Effendi Sallam to Mr. Miéville.

(Traduction.)

Djeddah, le 21 *Mai*, 1894.

M. le Président,

FAISANT suite à ma lettre du 18 courant, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que ce matin est arrivé à Djeddah le vapeur Anglais "Tanjore," qui avait été soumis à Camaran à une quarantaine de quinze jours à cause du cas suspect de choléra qui s'était manifesté parmi ses pèlerins.

Toutefois, de la déclaration portée sur la patente de ce navire, qui a été délivrée par l'autorité Sanitaire de Camaran, il résulte que le "Tanjore" a purgé dix-huit jours de quarantaine au lieu de quinze et qu'il a quitté Camaran le 19 Mai avec 936 pélerins, la plupart Indiens et peu de Bokhariens et d'Afghans.

Le "Tanjore" étant porteur d'une patente nette, a été admis à la libre pratique.

Inclosure 2 in No. 86.

Dr. Ali Effendi Sallam to Mr. Miéville.

(Traduction.)

Djeddah, le 18 *Mai*, 1894.

M. le Président,

J'AI l'honneur de vous informer que j'ai appris avant-hier de l'Office Sanitaire de cette ville qu'il existe parmi les pèlerins du vapeur Anglais "Tanjore" venant des Indes à destination de Djeddah un cas suspect de choléra et qu'en conséquence cinq jours de quarantaine ont été imposés à ce navire à Camaran en plus des dix jours réglementaires.

Dès que ce navire arrivera à Djeddah je ne manquer ai pas de vous en aviser.

Inclosure 3 in No. 86.

Dr. Mackie to Sir C. Cookson.

Alexandria, June 5, 1894.

Sir,

REFERRING to my Report of to-day's date of a meeting of the Quarantine Board, at which I made some observations on a suspected case of cholera amongst the pilgrims of the steam-ship "Tanjore" from India, in consequence of which an extra quarantine of five days, making fifteen days in all, was imposed at Camaran. It appears, however, from the documents which I inclose, if correct, that those pilgrims underwent not fifteen, but eighteen days' quarantine.

As the quarantine at Camaran depends on the Board at Constantinople, the information supplied to the agent of the Egyptian Board may not be correct.

It would interest the Board here to know if this "cas suspect" occurred on board during the voyage, or if it was declared after landing at Camaran, and how long after. As in the latter case, had it been a case of cholera, it might with reason be supposed to have been contracted at Camaran, and not brought by the pilgrims.

The dates and facts will probably have been inquired into by the Board at Constantinople, and I shall feel obliged if you will be good enough to obtain the information for me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. MACKIE.

No. 87.

The Earl of Kimberley to Lord Cromer.

(No. 22. Commercial.)

Foreign Office, June 21, 1894.

My Lord,

I INCLOSE, for your Lordship's information and guidance, copies of correspondence respecting the question of pratique in Egyptian ports for healthy ships coming from infected Mediterranean ports.*

It will be seen that Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris has been instructed to propose that such ships shall be treated according to the Regulations laid down by the Sanitary Convention of Dresden.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 88.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Marquis of Dufferin.

(No. 67. Commercial.)

Foreign Office, June 21, 1894.

My Lord,

THE Sanitary Convention of Venice provides that ships defined as "healthy" shall on arrival in Egypt receive immediate pratique even though they come from an infected port; but the French Medical Delegate to the Egyptian Quarantine Board, alleging that the Convention lays down no rule for healthy ships from infected Mediterranean ports, proposed that such ships should not be admitted to pratique until they have completed a certain number of days out from the infected port, and a rule in this sense was adopted as a temporary measure by the Board.

Her Majesty's Government were inclined to assent to some deviation from Article XXIX and Article XXX of the Convention, in so far as vessels actually arriving in Egyptian ports are concerned, provided that vessels classed as "healthy" under the Convention are not interfered with unless they land persons on Egyptian territory. But it appeared from the Memorandum inclosed in Mr. Phipps' despatch No. 79 of the 20th March last, that the French Government was not specially anxious to modify the provisions of the Convention, and I have therefore considered the matter, in consultation with the Local Government Board. Copies of the correspondence are inclosed, for your Excellency's information.†

In the meantime a despatch, a copy of which is inclosed,‡ was received from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Alexandria, showing that there was a tendency at the Quarantine Board to extend the temporary rule with regard to ships from infected Mediterranean ports, to ships wishing to enter the Suez Canal. Copies of the correspondence with the Local Government Board on this despatch are also inclosed.§

In these circumstances, I have to request your Excellency to propose to the French Government that arrivals in Egypt from infected Mediterranean ports shall de dealt with in accordance with the Regulations embodied in Chapter 8 of the Sanitary Convention of Dresden, a copy ot which is inclosed for convenience of reference. It is thought that the

* Nos. 63, 64, 73, 76, 80, and 88.
‡ No. 64.
† Nos. 63 and 73.
§ Nos. 76 and 80.

correspondence now sent to your Excellency will furnish the materials for the explanations which will have to be submitted to the French Government with the above proposal.

It should be clearly understood that the Regulations which it is proposed to adopt from the Dresden Convention would only apply to persons actually landing at Egyptian ports, and that no action taken under them would interfere with the passage through the Canal of ships coming under the definition of "healthy" which do not land passengers on Egyptian territory.

The French Government should be invited to support the proposal when brought before the Quarantine Board, or, as the case may be, before a meeting of the foreign Representatives at Cairo.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 89.

Foreign Office to Local Government Board.

Foreign Office, June 21, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before the Local Government Board, the accompanying despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Alexandria, transmitting a copy of a Report by Dr. Mackie on a meeting of the Quarantine Board, which was held on the 5th instant.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD GREY.

No. 90.

Foreign Office to Local Government Board.

Foreign Office, June 21, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to my other letter of to-day's date, I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before the Local Government Board, the accompanying despatch from Her Majesty's Consul-General at Alexandria, forwarding a further Report by Dr. Mackie respecting the suspected case of cholera amongst pilgrims of the steam-ship "Tanjore."†

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD GREY.

No. 91.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 25.)

(No. 90. Commercial.)

Berlin, June 23, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 48, Commercial, of the 18th instant, respecting the medical visit at Suez prescribed by the Sanitary Convention of Venice, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I have this day received a *note verbale* from the Imperial Foreign Office, stating that upon the receipt of Mr. Gosselin's note of the 26th May, the Imperial Consul-General at Cairo was asked to report upon this subject, and that as soon as his report is received, a further communication will be addressed to me.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD B. MALET.

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* No. 84.
† No. 86.

No. 92.

Sir H. Rumbold to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 27.)

(No. 42. Commercial.)

The Hague, June 25, 1894.

My Lord,

M. ROËLL informed me yesterday that he had received a full report from the Dutch Agent and Consul-General in Egypt on the subject of certain complaints made of the attitude of the Dutch Delegate on the Egyptian Quarantine Board, which I had mentioned to him privately some time ago under instructions from your Lordship.

According to M. Roëll, the Report from M. van der Does de Willebois went to show that there were no reasonable grounds to complain of Dr. Demeck, and, in support of this view, the Dutch Consul-General referred to charges of a similar description that had been brought against that gentleman a few years ago—in 1890 or 1891 M. Roëll believed—and which had afterwards been completely withdrawn.

M. van der Does de Willebois was shortly coming home on leave, and M. Roëll hoped then to have an opportunity to learn more respecting this matter from him.

A reference to the archives of this Legation leads me to suppose that the former complaint alluded to by M. Roëll as having been withdrawn are those I was instructed to bring unofficially before the Dutch Foreign Office in September 1889. Of their withdrawal, however, I can find no trace in the correspondence I refer to.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HORACE RUMBOLD.

No. 93.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.

Foreign Office, June 27, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 23rd ultimo respecting the funds required to carry out the Convention of Venice, to make good the possible deficit in the revenues of the Egyptian Quarantine Board, and to provide for certain new lights, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before the Board of Trade, a full Report on these questions by Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo.*

In Lord Kimberley's opinion the proposals made by Lord Cromer are intrinsically deserving of most favourable consideration. The necessity of finding some solution to these interdependent questions is pressing, and the fact that the present scheme will receive the support of the other foreign Representatives gives it an advantage over any other arrangement. It therefore appears to Lord Kimberley that, unless any positive objection be raised, it would be desirable that this scheme should be adopted as it stands, since it is probable that any alterations put forward by this country would justify, and perhaps prompt, alterations being proposed by other Powers, and the agreement reached by Lord Cromer might then be lost.

I am to inquire whether, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, the settlement offered in the inclosed despatch may be accepted by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD GREY.

No. 94.

Memorandum by Mr. Streatfeild.

[Sir H. Rumbold, No. 42, Commercial, June 25, 1894: "Sir H. Bergne desires a short Memorandum showing what happened in the previous case referred to in Hague, No. 42, Commercial."]

Sir C. Cookson, No. 20, Commercial, September 5, 1889. Confidential No. 6106, p. 67.

IN September 1889, Sir Charles Cookson sent home a Report by Dr. Mackie, British Delegate to the Egyptian Quarantine Board, with regard to the case of the steam-ship "Elsie," and drew attention to the action of Dr. Demech, or Demeck (for the name is spelt both ways in the Confidential print), the Delegate of Holland, in joining the Delegate of France in opposing a proposal that the "Elsie" should pass the Suez Canal

* No. 82.

in quarantine, because a death from cholera had occurred on board forty-six days before her arrival in Egypt.

A copy of Dr. Mackie's despatch was then transmitted to Mr. Greene, British Chargé d'Affaires at the Hague, who was informed that Dr. Demech was a native of Malta, where extreme views prevailed as to the necessity and efficacy of quarantine, and that he constantly opposed the action of the British Delegate in endeavouring to obtain facilities for the commerce with the East in which Holland was so largely interested.

To Mr. Greene, No. 35, Commercial, September 24, 1889.

Mr. Greene was therefore requested to take an opportunity of representing unofficially to the Netherlands Government that it would be to the advantage of the Dutch, as well as of the British shipping trade, if Dr. Demech received instructions to support a more liberal policy at the Board.

In the following October, Sir H. Rumbold had an opportunity of speaking unofficially to the Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of the action taken by Dr. Demech in the affair of the "Elsie," and of his being the only member of the Quarantine Board who was found to lend himself to the systematic opposition offered by the French Delegate to reasonable facilities for transit in all cases in which French interests were not at stake.

Sir H. Rumbold, No. 61, Commercial, October 5, 1889. Confidential No. 6106, p. 69.

Sir H. Rumbold pointed out how greatly Dutch interests were concerned in removing, rather than increasing, the obstructions placed on commerce by too extreme views on the subject of quarantine, and expressed a hope that Dr. Demech might be instructed to support a more liberal policy at the Board.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs then promised to inquire into the matter.

Sir H. Rumbold's language was approved, and Sir C. Cookson was informed that an unofficial representation respecting the action of Dr. Demech had been made to the Netherlands Government, who had promised to inquire into the matter.

To Sir H. Rumbold, No. 37, Commercial, October 8, 1889; to Sir C. Cookson, No. 5, Commercial, October 8, 1889. Confidential No. 6106, p. 69.

Here the correspondence on the subject appears to have ceased, and I cannot find any trace of the withdrawal of the complaint against Dr. Demech's proceedings.

(Signed) FREDK. H. T. STREATFEILD.

Foreign Office, June 29, 1894.

No. 95.

Sir E. Monson to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 2.)

(No. 43. Commercial.)

Vienna, June 29, 1894

My Lord,

UPON the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 19 of the 18th instant, I lost no time in writing to Baron Pasetti (in the absence of Count Kálnoky), calling his attention to the note addressed by me to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 26th ultimo respecting the "visite médicale" at Suez.

I have now the honour to inclose translation of the reply which I have received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating that the Austro-Hungarian Government adopt the view taken by the French Government in M. Hanotaux' note to Lord Dufferin of the 11th instant, on condition that the other Great Powers interested, namely, Germany and Italy, do the same; and that orders have been sent to the Austro-Hungarian Agent at Cairo to instruct the Sanitary Delegate of this Empire accordingly.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDMUND MONSON.

Inclosure in No. 95.

Count Kálnoky to Sir E. Monson.

Vienna, June 24, 1894.

(Translation.)

IN a note dated the 26th ultimo, the British Embassy communicated to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs the modifications to which Her Majesty's Government proposed to subject the decisions of the Venice Sanitary Conference regarding the "visite médicale"

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of ships passing through the Suez Canal, with a view to facilitating as far as possible the traffic of passenger steamers.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, upon receipt of this note, immediately instructed the Austro-Hungarian Representative in Cairo to report fully on this matter, especially as regards the manner in which the proposals of the British Government were received by the other Powers interested.

Since that date, the British Embassy has reverted to this question in their note of the 21st instant addressed to Baron Pasetti, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, inclosing a note addressed by the French Foreign Office to Her Majesty's Ambassador in Paris. This note contained exact details as to the way in which it was proposed to interpret the provisions of the Venice Sanitary Conference respecting the medical examination, with a due regard to the demands of traffic, attention being specially drawn to the proposal that the mustering and counting of the passengers on the deck during the night should be suspended in the case of those vessels having their own doctor on board and possessing an "étuve."

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has no hesitation in declaring its readiness to consent to these proposals of the French Government, which appear to be so entirely justified—provided that the remaining great Powers, namely, Germany and Italy, unite in taking this view of the matter.

The Austro-Hungarian Representative in Cairo has been directed at the same time to forward instructions in this sense to the Austro-Hungarian Delegate to the Sanitary Conference at Alexandria.

No. 96.

Local Government Board to Foreign Office.—(Received July 3.)

Whitehall, July 2, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 21st ultimo respecting the Egyptian Quarantine Board and cholera amongst pilgrims of the steam-ship "Tanjore," and in returning the inclosures to those letters, as requested, I am to state that the President will be interested to be informed of any further details concerning the "Tanjore" which may be received by the Earl of Kimberley after communication with Constantinople.

I am, &c.
(Signed) C. N. DALTON,
Assistant Secretary.

No. 97.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. C. des Graz.

(No. 14. Commercial.)

Foreign Office, July 3, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE received Sir H. Rumbold's despatch No. 42, Commercial, of the 25th ultimo, reporting his conversation with M. Roëll respecting the attitude of the Netherlands Delegate on the Egyptian Quarantine Board.

You should take an opportunity of informing M. Roëll that there is no record of the former complaint having been withdrawn either in the archives of this Department or in those of Her Majesty's Legation at the Hague.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 98.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Rodd.

(No. 23. Commercial.)

Foreign Office, July 3, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to Lord Cromer's despatch No. 7, Commercial, of the 16th April last, I transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at the Hague respecting the attitude of the Dutch Delegate on the Alexandria Quarantine Board.* There is no record of the former complaint having been withdrawn either in the archives of this Department or in those of Her Majesty's Legation at the Hague, and Sir H. Rumbold has been instructed to so inform M. Roëll.

It is to be hoped that the representation that Sir Horace Rumbold has made may result in a more conciliatory attitude being adopted by the Netherlands Delegate on the Board.

You should inform Sir Charles Cookson of what has passed in connection with his despatch No. 12, Commercial, of the 14th April, to which Lord Cromer refers in his above-mentioned despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY

No. 99.

Sir C. Cookson to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 9.)

(No. 24. Commercial.)

Alexandria, June 26, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of a Report by Dr. Mackie dated the 23rd instant, inclosing a copy of the Quarantine Regulations against plague, which were accepted by the Quarantine Board at the meeting of the 13th instant.

The draft Regulations forwarded in my despatch to your Lordship No. 60, Commercial, of the 9th December, 1893, have been modified in some particulars, the most important alteration being in Article 1, which deals with healthy vessels. Free pratique without disinfection will now be accorded to vessels of this class after a favourable medical visit, provided that they have completed seven days from the date of their departure from an infected port.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHAS. A. COOKSON.

Inclosure 1 in No. 99.

Dr. Mackie to Sir C. Cookson.

Alexandria, June 23, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of Quarantine Regulations against plague, discussed and accepted by the Quarantine Board at a meeting on the 12th June.

The Regulations differ in some important particulars from the project of Regulations of the 13th November, 1893, which I submitted to you. The chief and an important modification in the accepted Regulations is in regard to healthy ships ("navires indemnes"). These will now be admitted to free pratique after favourable medical visit, if they have completed seven days from date of departure from infected port. There will be no disinfection for them as proposed in the project of November 1893.

This modification was made by the Board, after long discussion, to bring it more into harmony with the principles of the Venice Conference.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. MACKIE.

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* No. 92.

Inclosure 2 in No. 99.

Quarantine Regulations against Plague.

Navires indemnés.

ARTICLE 1. Tout navire venant d'un port où existe la peste qui n'a pas eu au départ ou pendant la traversée de cas certain ou suspect de peste sera admis à la libre pratique après visite médicale favorable. Ce navire devra toutefois avoir complété ou compléter sept jours pleins à partir du moment de son départ du dernier port considéré comme infecté.

Navires suspects.

Art. 2. Les navires suspects sont ceux à bord desquels il y a eu des cas de peste au moment du départ ou pendant la traversée, mais aucun cas nouveau depuis neuf jours.

Ces navires seront traités d'une façon différente suivant qu'ils ont ou n'ont pas à bord un médecin et une étuve à désinfection :—

(*a.*) Les navires ayant un médecin et une étuve à désinfection, remplissant les conditions voulues, seront admis à passer le Canal de Suez en quarantaine dans les conditions du Règlement pour le transit et avec les écoutilles scellées par l'autorité Sanitaire, Maritime, et Quarantenaire.

(*b.*) Les navires n'ayant ni médecin ni étuve à désinfection seront, avant d'être admis à transiter en quarantaine, retenus à la station sanitaire pendant le temps nécessaire pour opérer la désinfection du linge sale, du linge de corps, effets à usage (vêtements) et autres objets susceptibles, et pour s'assurer de l'état sanitaire du navire. Les écoutilles seront scellées.

Lorsqu'il s'agit d'un navire postal ou d'un paquebot spécialement affecté au transport des voyageurs, sans étuve à désinfection, mais ayant un médecin à bord, si l'autorité quarantenaire locale a l'assurance, par une constatation officielle, que les mesures d'assainissement et de désinfection ont été convenablement appliquées, soit au port de départ, soit pendant la traversée, le passage en quarantaine sera accordé. Les écoutilles seront scellées.

Lorsqu'il s'agit de navires postaux ou de paquebots spécialement affectés au transport des voyageurs, sans étuve à désinfection, mais avec un médecin à bord, si le dernier cas de peste remonte à plus de quatorze jours et si l'état sanitaire du navire est satisfaisant, la libre pratique pourra être accordée en Égypte lorsque la désinfection du linge sale, du linge de corps, des effets à usage (vêtements) des objets et marchandises susceptibles, ainsi que celle du navire, sera terminée.

Pour un bateau ayant un trajet indemme de moins de quatorze jours, les passagers à destination d'Égypte seront débarqués à la station sanitaire et retenus pendant quarante-huit heures. Leur linge sale, linge de corps, effets à usage (vêtements) et autres objets susceptibles seront désinfectés. Ils recevront, alors, la libre pratique.

Les navires qui ont un trajet de moins de quatorze jours pleins et qui demandent la libre pratique en Égypte seront également retenus à la station sanitaire pendant quarante-huit heures. Le navire, le linge sale, le linge de corps, et les effets à usage (vêtements) de l'équipage, ainsi que les marchandises susceptibles, seront désinfectés.

Quant au linge, vêtements, et objets de literie ayant servi aux pestiférés pendant leur maladie, ils seront détruits par le feu.

Navires infectés.

Art. 3. Les navires infectés sont ceux ayant des cas de peste à bord ou ayant présenté des cas nouveaux de peste depuis neuf jours. Dans cette catégorie de navires, il n'y a pas lieu de faire de distinction entre un navire avec ou sans étuve et médecin à bord.

Des navires ayant des cas de peste à bord ou ayant eu des cas nouveaux depuis neuf jours seront arrêtés à la station sanitaire, les personnes atteintes de peste débarquées et isolées complètement dans un hôpital. Les autres passagers seront débarqués et isolés par groupes aussi peu nombreux que possible de manière que l'ensemble ne soit pas solidaire d'un groupe particulier si la peste venait à se développer.

Le linge sale, le linge de corps, les objets à usage (vêtements) des passagers et de l'équipage seront désinfectés ainsi que le navire et les marchandises susceptibles.

Les passagers resteront sept jours pleins à la station sanitaire mais lorsque les cas de peste remontent à plusieurs jours, la durée de l'isolement sera diminuée.

Cette durée variera suivant l'époque de l'apparition du dernier cas.

Ainsi, lorsque le dernier cas se sera produit depuis neuf jours, la durée de l'observation sera de deux jours pleins; s'il s'est produit depuis huit jours, l'observation sera de trois jours pleins; s'il s'est produit de sept jours, l'observation sera de quatre jours pleins et ainsi de suite.

Les navires infectés demandant d'obtenir la libre pratique en Égypte seront retenus sept jours pleins à la station sanitaire à compter du dernier cas survenu à bord.

Le navire, le linge sale, le linge de corps et les effets de l'équipage, ainsi que les marchandises susceptibles seront désinfectés.

Le linge, les vêtements, et les objets de literie ayant servi aux pestiférés pendant leur maladie seront détruits par le feu.

Passagers.

Art. 4. Les convalescents de peste, quel que soit le nombre de jours qu'ils aient passé à la station sanitaire, ne recevront libre pratique que sur une déclaration écrite du médecin de la dite station.

Les individus morts de peste seront inhumés dans le cimetière de la station sanitaire ou, à défaut de cimetière, dans un endroit isolé et avec toutes les précautions requises.

La fosse devra être de 2 mètres de profondeur.

Les appartements occupés par les pestiférés dans la station sanitaire seront, après leur évacuation, désinfectés avec le plus grand soin.

Le linge, les vêtements, et les objets de literie ayant servi aux pestiférés, les drilles et chiffons seront détruits par le feu.

Art. 5. Les mesures de désinfection seront appliquées conformément aux indications contenues dans l'Article 5 du Règlement contre le choléra.

Provenances de Terre.

Art. 6. La durée de la quarantaine pour les provenances de terre est de sept jours pleins. Le linge, les effets, les bagages, et les marchandises susceptibles seront désinfectés.

Le Président,
(Signé) W. F. MIÉVILLE.

No. 100.

Mr. des Graz to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 9.)

(No. 47. Commercial. Confidential.)

The Hague, July 6, 1894.

My Lord,

HAVING had occasion to call on M. Roële, I availed myself of the opportunity, in obedience to the instructions in your Lordship's despatch No. 14, Commercial, of the 3rd instant, to inform his Excellency that there was no record either in the archives of your Lordship's Department, or in those of Her Majesty's Legation, of a former complaint respecting the attitude of the Netherlands Delegate on the Egyptian Quarantine Board having been withdrawn.

M. Roële then told me that the complaint to which he was referring in his conversation with Sir Horace Rumbold was one made by Lord Cromer at Cairo in 1890 to the Dutch Agent and Consul-General.

M. van der Does de Villebois had reported to M. Roële that he had, on that occasion, at once inquired into the matter, with the result that he had been enabled to satisfy Lord Cromer with regard to the reasons which had prompted M. Demeck to oppose, from motives of economy, a proposal then before the Board, for the payment, as I understood, of a sum as gratuities to certain officials for medical services.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CHARLES DES GRAZ.

No. 101.

Board of Trade to Foreign Office.—(Received July 9.)

Sir, *Board of Trade, London, July 7, 1894.*

I AM directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, in which you transmit a full report by Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo on the subject of the funds required to carry out the Convention of Venice to make good the possible deficit in the revenues of the Egyptian Quarantine Board, and to provide for certain new lights, and to state that, in Lord Kimberley's opinion, the proposals made by Lord Cromer are intrinsically deserving of most favourable consideration.

In reply, I am to request that you will state that, while the Board, in the interests of British shipping, regret that it has been found impracticable to adopt in this matter the principle of keeping distinct the Lighthouse and the Quarantine Services, they, in view of the great importance of a speedy solution of the questions, are of opinion that the settlement reached by Lord Cromer may be accepted by Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) COURTENAY BOYLE.

No. 102.

Mr. Rodd to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 12.)

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Cairo, July 12, 1894.*

WITH reference to Lord Cromer's despatch No. 12, Commercial, of the 12th ultimo, I am informed by the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, that his Government agree to the proposals respecting the Quarantine Board and Sanitary expenditure which are therein contained. They would prefer that Her Majesty's Government should address the other Powers. It will, therefore, be unnecessary to discuss the matter further at Vienna.

The German Consul-General states that, subject to approval of the Caisse, his Government agree to the proposals.

No. 103.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.

Sir, *Foreign Office, July 12, 1894.*

I AM to request that you will inform the Board of Trade that, upon receipt of your letter of the 18th May last, Lord Kimberley instructed Her Majesty's Representatives at Paris, Berlin, and Vienna to request the several Governments to which they are accredited to represent to their Delegates on the Alexandria Quarantine Board that medical visits—the principle of which was laid down, though the method of application was not specifically defined by the Venice Convention—should not include a muster of the passengers in cases where no suspicion against the ship existed.

I am now to inclose a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris,* containing a note from M. Hanotaux, setting forth the views of the French Government as to the method of procedure to be followed on the occasions of the medical visit. This despatch was duly communicated to Her Majesty's Representatives at Berlin and Vienna, whose replies are also inclosed.†

Lord Kimberley would be glad to be informed whether the Board of Trade see any objection to Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General in Cairo being instructed to direct the British Delegate on the Egyptian Quarantine Board to support the French proposal, which seems to be based on reasonable and unobjectionable lines.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD GREY.

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* No. 81. † Nos. 91 and 95.

No. 104.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Rodd.

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, July 13, 1894.*

WITH reference to your telegram of yesterday, Her Majesty's Government accept the quarantine and light dues' scheme contained in Lord Cromer's No. 12 of the 5th June.

I propose to wait until Lord Cromer's arrival in England before approaching foreign Governments on the subject.

No. 105.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Rodd.

(No. 24. Commercial. Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, July 13, 1894.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 23, Commercial, of the 3rd instant, I transmit herewith, for your information, copy of a further despatch, as marked in the margin,* on the subject of a former complaint respecting the attitude of the Netherlands Delegate on the Egyptian Quarantine Board having been withdrawn.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 106.

Mr. Alban to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 18.)

(No. 28. Commercial.)
My Lord, *Alexandria, July 10, 1894.*

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a copy of a Report by Dr. Mackie, dated the 2nd instant, reporting the arrival at Tor of several steamers with pilgrims from Jeddah.

Dr. Mackie observes that the return pilgrimage by sea may be regarded as nearly terminated, and that the general health of the pilgrims has continued good.

In commenting on the inclosed reports he draws attention to two points: the difficulty of controlling the exact number of pilgrims embarked at Jeddah, and the few cases of ordinary disease admitted into hospital as compared with the numbers reported last year.

This latter circumstance raises a doubt in Dr. Mackie's mind as to whether some of the cases described as bowel complaints last year, when cholera existed, may not have been cases of modified cholera, and he considers the subject to be one for a scientific inquiry.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR D. ALBAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 106.

Dr. Mackie to Sir C. Cookson.

Alexandria, July 2, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report that the first steamer the Ottoman steam-ship "Turc," with the first pilgrims of the return pilgrimage of this season, arrived at the quarantine station of Tor on the 25th June, bringing 782 Ottoman pilgrims.

Since then several steamers have arrived, and the return pilgrimage from Jeddah by sea may be considered as nearly terminated. The general health of the pilgrims has continued good. A complete Table will, as usual, be communicated at the end of the pilgrimage.

From the Returns which I inclose there are one or two points worthy of observation.

First, the difficulty of controlling the exact number of pilgrims embarked. In com-

* No. 100.

munication dated Tor, the 30th June, it is stated that the steamer "Bahr-el-Ghedid" arrived at Tor with 820 pilgrims according to number on bill of health, but had actually on board 858.

Secondly, I note the few cases admitted into hospital compared with the numbers given in my Reports of last year. I allude to cases of ordinary diseases, not cholera. This raises the question in my mind how many of the cases admitted as bowel complaints last year, being a cholera year, may not have been cases of modified cholera.

This is a question, I think, deserving of a strict and scientific inquiry by competent men in future cholera years. Unfortunately, up to this time the Quarantine Board has had neither the men nor the means to prosecute the study.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. MACKIE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 106.

Dr. Ali Effendi Sallam to Mr. Miéville.

[Arrivé à Alexandrie seulement le 2 Juillet, 1894.]

(Traduction.)

M. le Président, *Djeddah, le* 21 *Juin*, 1894.

J'AI l'honneur de vous informer que le 11 du mois courant j'ai quitté Djeddah pour me rendre à Arafat, où je suis arrivé le 12 au matin. Le 13 j'ai quitté Arafat, à destination de Mouna, où je suis arrivé le 14, et demeuré jusqu'au 16 au soir.

La santé des pèlerins s'est maintenue en bon état ainsi que j'en ai avisé le Conseil par ma dépêche du 15 Juin. Les maladies qui régnaient étaient les fièvres, diarrhées légères, congestions cérébrales, provenant des fortes chaleurs (le thermomètre a atteint jusqu'à 46 degrés à l'ombre). Les cas de maladies étaient au nombre de 3 pour cent, mais les décès étaient très peu nombreux : le 14, il y en a eu soixante-deux ; le 15, soixante, et le 16, soixante-treize.

J'ai ensuite quitté Mouna pour me rendre à la Mecque où je me suis immédiatement rencontré avec le Chef-Inspecteur Sanitaire de la ville, et, d'accord avec lui, nous avons adressé une lettre au Wali du Hedjaz, afin de hâter le départ des pèlerins pour Djeddah, Médine, et cela pour éviter le développement des fièvres parmi eux.

Le 17 est parti la première caravane pour Djeddah dont je faisais partie. Pendant le oyage la santé était parfaite.

La santé des habitants de Djeddah ainsi que celle des pèlerins ici est actuellement très satisfaisante.

Je ne manquerai pas de vous aviser télégraphiquement du départ du premier bateau transportant des pèlerins pour Tor, en vous indiquant le nombre de ses passagers.

Inclosure 3 in No. 106.

Dr. Ali Effendi Sallam to Mr. Miéville.

(Traduction.)

M. le Président, *Djeddah, le* 24 *Juin*, 1894.

J'AI l'honneur de vous informer que le 22 Juin courant je vous ai adressé une dépêche vous annonçant le départ du premier bateau à pèlerins le navire Ottoman "Turc" pour Tor avec 784 pèlerins.

En outre, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer que le 23 Juin courant est parti le bateau Ottoman "Tarsous" pour Yambo, avec 700 pèlerins, à destination de la Médine; à la même date le bateau Ottoman "Numet-Huda" est parti pour Tor, avec 951 pèlerins; le même jour est parti le bateau Ottoman "Adana" pour Tor, avec 850 pèlerins. Le 24 Juin est parti le bateau Égyptien "Chibin," avec 574 pèlerins.

La santé des pèlerins partis, de ceux existant ici, ainsi que la santé des habitants est parfaite, et la fièvre dengue a presque disparue.

Pour le moment il y a dans le port plusieurs bateaux Anglais pour le transport des pèlerins Indiens et Javanais rentrant dans leurs pays.

Inclosure 4 in Nc 106.

Dr. Zacchariadis to Mr. Miéville.

[Télégraphié de Suez le 26 Juin, 1894, 11·38 A.M.]

Tor, le 25 *Juin*, 1894.

BATEAU Ottoman "Turc" provenant de Djeddah avec patente nette, arrivé midi 25 Juin avec 782 pèlerins Ottomans. Suivant patente, deux morts pendant traversée atteints maladies ordinaires chroniques. Suivant déclaration médecin bord état sanitaire pèlerins satisfaisant.

Inclosure 5 in No. 106.

Dr. Zacchariadis to Mr. Miéville.

M. le Président, *Tor, le* 25 *Juin*, 1894.

J'AI l'honneur de vous informer que Vendredi dernier moi et le Dr. Attfield avons essayé les deux étuves à désinfection réparées par le mécanicien et munies de sonneries électriques qui ont été mises en place très habilement par le Dr Attfield. Ces deux étuves, alimentées par la nouvelle chaudière, nous les avons trouvées en état d'arriver au but pour lequel elles sont destinées ; nous avons procédé à leur essai en les remplissant de morceaux de vieilles tentes et, au centre, nous avons mis trois thermomètres ; après quoi le mécanicien a laissé circuler la vapeur dans les tubes intérieurs pour chauffer l'air dans les étuves afin d'éviter la condensation de la vapeur. Ensuite, le mécanicien a laissé entrer la vapeur dans les étuves et, dans cinq minutes, le manomètre a montré une pression de deux atmosphères, et les sonneries électriques ont commencé à sonner déjà à la pression d'une atmosphère et ½. A ce moment, nous avons réglé la pression à une atmosphère et ½ pendant dix minutes, après quoi nous avons fait l'éclusage pour faire échapper la vapeur afin de chasser les couches d'air qui enveloppent les effets, jusqu'à ce que le manomètre soit tombé à 0°. Après cette opération, qui a duré trois minutes, nous avons fermé de nouveau la valvule de l'échappement de la vapeur et nous avons ouvert celle qui donne dans l'intérieur des étuves et. dans trois minutes le manomètre montrait déjà une pression d'une atmosphère et ½ et, à ce moment, les sonneries commencèrent à fonctionner. Après cinq minutes, nous avons fait échapper la vapeur de nouveau et quand le manomètre est tombé à 0°, nous avons ouvert les étuves en y laissant un bon moment les effets avec les portes entre ouvertes, pour les faire sécher.

Le résultat obtenu est le suivant: Effets secs, température au centre des effets, indiquée par le thermomètre C. maxima y inclus 110. Durée de toute l'opération, c'est-à-dire charge des étuves, fermeture, &c., quarante minutes.

La nouvelle chaudière a fait fonctionner les deux étuves en même temps, avec une parfaite régularité et sans aucune interruption pendant tout le temps de l'opération. Les sonneries électriques ont aussi bien marché.

Nous pouvons, en conséquence, conclure qu'avec nos appareils nous pourrons faire une désinfection complète et rigoureuse en cas de besoin.

Nous n'avons pu encore expérimenter avec la troisième étuve qui sera alimentée par la vieille chaudière quoique réparée, la batterie électrique nous manquant, mais le Dr. Attfield est en train de la mettre en place et j'espère que bientôt je serai en mesure de vous communiquer un résultat aussi bon que pour les deux premières.

Je profite de cette occasion, M. le Président, pour vous faire savoir que depuis quelques jours notre campement est prêt à recevoir les pèlerins : six sections sont déjà prêtes ainsi que l'hôpital, et la pharmacie est mise en bon ordre par les soins du Dr. Attfield.

J'ai surtout pris toutes les dispositions nécessaires afin d'assurer la désinfection des lieux d'aisance ; à cet effet j'ai enseigné aux trois Gardes chargés de la surveillance des sections, la préparation du lait de chaux, et j'ai affecté deux Gardiens pour chaque section afin de procéder à la désinfection fréquente des lieux d'aisance en les installant à leur portée munis de tout le nécessaire pour cette opération et j'espère qu'ensuite de cette organisation, l'ordre et la propreté des sections seront parfaitement maintenus pendant toute la durée de la quarantaine.

Veuillez, &c.
Le Directeur,
(Signé) DR. ZACCHARIADIS.

Inclosure 6 in No. 106.

Dr. Zacchariadis to Mr. Miéville.

M. le Président, *Tor, le* 28 *Juin*, 1894.

J'AI l'honneur de vous informer que le bateau Ottoman "Turc" arrivé le 25 de ce mois de Djeddah, avec 936 pèlerins d'après nombre constaté et 782 d'après patente, parmi lesquels 73 femmes et 4 enfants, part aujourd'hui pour Suez avec 928 pèlerins après avoir escompté trois jours pleins de quarantaine dans ce campement.

Du nombre constaté il y a eu deux décès: Aly Abdel Rhaman, âgé de 80 ans, décédé des suites de bronchite capillaire, et Omar Mohamed, âgé de 50 ans, des suites de diarrhée avec débilité. Six sont restés sous traitement à l'hôpital, savoir: El Hadji Omar Halil, atteint de diarrhée; Ibrahim Halil, atteint de diarrhée; Osman Omar, atteint de dysenterie; Moustapha Hamed, atteint de dysenterie; Alouch Karabaï, atteint de diarrhée; et Hassan Abdallah. atteint de diarrhée.

J'ai, en même temps, l'honneur de vous informer que depuis le 25 courant sont arrivés les navires suivants:—

1. "Adana," vapeur Ottoman, arrivé le 26 de Djeddah avec 1,099 pèlerins d'après nombre constaté et 850 d'après patente.
2. "Numet Huda," Ottoman, arrivé le 26 de Djeddah avec 1,094 pèlerins d'après nombre constaté et 951 d'après patente.
3. "Chibin," Égyptien, arrivé le 27 de Djeddah avec 610 pèlerins d'après nombre constaté et 574 d'après patente.
4. "Memphis," Autrichien, arrivé en ce moment (28 Juin) de Djeddah et Yambo avec 224 pèlerins d'après patente et provenant seulement de Djeddah.

Ainsi que vous le remarquerez, M. le Président, le nombre de pèlerins constaté est de beaucoup supérieur à celui mentionné sur les patentes.

Je profite de cette occasion pour vous faire savoir que tous les services sont bien assurés et que l'état général de santé est satisfaisant.

Veuillez, &c.
Le Directeur,
(Signé) DR. ZACCHARIADIS.

Inclosure 7 in No. 106.

Communications made to the President of the Quarantine Board.

(A.) *Par M. le Directeur du Campement de Tor.*

[Télégraphié de Suez le 29 Juin, 1894, 7·55 A.M.]

Tor, le 28 *Juin*, 1894.

OUTRE bateau Ottoman "Turc" quittant aujourd'hui Tor, sont arrivés de Djeddah bateaux suivants:—

"Adana," Ottoman, le 26 Juin, avec 1,099 pèlerins constatés.
"Numet Huda," Ottoman, le 26, avec 1,094 pèlerins constatés.
"Chibin," Égyptien, le 27, avec 610 pèlerins constatés.
"Memphis," Autrichien, de Djeddah et Yambo, le 28, avec 224 pèlerins d'après patente.

État sanitaire campement satisfaisant.

(B.) *Par M. le Directeur de l'Office Quarantenaire de Suez.*

Suez, le 29 *Juin*, 1894, 9·50 A.M.

Vapeur Ottoman "Turc" est arrivé de Tor avec 928 pèlerins après comptage. Visite médicale ayant constaté santé bord excellente, j'ai donné libre pratique.

Inclosure 8 in No. 106.

Dr. Zacchariadis to Mr. Miéville.

M. le Président, *Tor, le* 29 *Juin*, 1894.

J'AI l'honneur de vous informer que les bateaux Ottomans "Adana" et "Numet Huda" arrivés le 26 de ce mois de Djeddah, partent aujourd'hui pour Suez, le premier avec 1,088 pèlerins et le second avec 1,087, après avoir escompté trois jours pleins de quarantaine dans ce campement.

Il y a eu cinq pèlerins décédés à l'hôpital appartenant au vapeur "Adana," savoir:—

Mohamed Araf, de diarrhée; Aly Moustapha, de fièvre rémittente; Aly Ibrahim, de dysenterie; Osman Sparta, de diarrhée avec débilité; et Haghi-el-Fadl, de dysenterie.

Sept autres sont restés à l'hôpital sous traitement.

Il y a eu également un pèlerin décédé à l'hôpital appartenant au vapeur "Numet Huda," le nommé Soliman Yussef, mort des suites de diarrhée, et onze sont restés à l'hôpital sous traitement. De ces onze, il en est décédé, après le départ du bateau, sept, savoir:—

Mohamed Aly, atteint de diarrhée; Ibrahim Harem, atteint de diarrhée; Imra Bahri atteint également de diarrhée.

Les noms de quatre autres me sont inconnus, les malades ayant été transportés à l'hôpital hors de connaissance. Il reste actuellement encore quatre malades à l'hôpital appartenant à ce navire.

J'ai fait partir sur "l'Adana" un pèlerin en état de guérison complète qui avait été laissé malade à l'hôpital par le vapeur "Turc."

Quant au nombre de pèlerins constatés sur le "Memphis" il est de 227, parm, lesquels trois passagers.

Veuillez, &c.
Le Directeur,
(Signé) DR. ZACCHARIADIS.

Inclosure 9 in No. 106.

Dr. Zacchariadis to Mr. Mieville.

[Télégraphié de Suez le 30 Juin, 1894, 8·20 A.M.]

Tor, le 29 *Juin*, 1894.

BATEAU Ottoman "Bahr-el-Ghedid" arrivé aujourd'hui, 29 Juin, de Djeddah, avec 820 pèlerins, Turcs et Bosniaques, après patente. Trois morts pendant traversée de maladies ordinaires. Santé pèlerins à bord et état sanitaire campement satisfaisants.

Inclosure 10 in No. 106.

Dr. Zacchariadis to Mr. Miéville.

M. le Président, *Tor, le* 30 *Juin*, 1894.

J'AI l'honneur de vous informer que le vapeur Égyptien "Chibin" dont je vous avais annoncé l'arrivée par lettre en date du 28 de ce mois, part aujourd'hui pour Suez avec 609 pèlerins, après avoir escompté trois jours pleins de quarantaine dans ce campement. De ce bateau, un seul malade est entré à l'hôpital le 27 Juin et est décédé le 29 même mois, sans que j'ai pu établir son identité, le malade ayant été transporté à l'hôpital dans un état comateux.

Je profite de cette occasion, M. le Président, pour vous annoncer l'arrivée en date d'hier (29 Juin) du "Bahr-el-Ghedid," vapeur Ottoman, venant de Djeddah avec 820 pèlerins d'après patente et 858 d'après nombre constaté. Parmi ces pèlerins se trouvent quatre-vingt-huit Bosniaques accompagnés par M. le Dr. Kobrymoski, chargé de leur rapatriement: ces derniers sont en parfait état de santé.

Il y a eu, à bord de ce navire, pendant la traversée, trois décès des suites de maladie ordinaire. L'état sanitaire à bord, au moment de l'arrivée, en dehors de quelques malades âgés et atteints de maladie ordinaire, est satisfaisant.

Parmi les pèlerins du "Chibin" il y a eu dix-huit pèlerins Turcs avec passeport Égyptien mais sans carte de résidence; il embarque, en plus, dix passagers pris à Tor.

Veuillez, &c.
Le Directeur,
(Signé) DR. ZACCHARIADIS.

Inclosure 11 in No. 106.

The Director of the Quarantine Office at Suez to Mr. Miéville.

Suez, le 30 *Juin*, 1894, 1·26 P.M.

LES vapeurs "Ottomans "Adana" et "Numet Huda" sont arrivés de Tor, le premier avec 1,088 pèlerins après comptage, le second avec 1,083 pèlerins. La visite médicale ayant constaté santé bord excellente, j'ai donné libre pratique.

Inclosure 12 in No. 106.

Communications made to the President of the Quarantine Board.

(A.) *Par M. le Directeur du Campement de Tor.*

[Télégraphié de Suez le 2 Juillet, 1894, 7·35 A.M.]

Tor, le 1er *Juillet*, 1894.

BATEAU Ottoman "Mecque," probablement le dernier provenant de Djeddah, est arrivé le 30 Juin, avec 696 pèlerins d'après patentes Égyptiens, Turcs, Syriens. Santé bonné.

État sanitaire campement toujours satisfaisant.

(B.) *Par M. le Directeur de l'Office Quarantenaire de Suez.*

Suez, le 2 *Juillet*, 1894, 8·20 A.M.

Vapeur Autrichien "Memphis" est arrivé de Tor avec 224 pèlerins Égyptiens. Visite médicale ayant constaté santé bord excellente, j'ai donné libre pratique.

No. 107.

Board of Trade to Foreign Office.—(Received July 25.)

Sir, *Board of Trade, London, July* 24, 1894.

I AM directed by the Board of Trade to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, in which you transmit copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, inclosing a note from M. Hanotaux, setting forth the views of the French Government as to the method of procedure to be followed on the occasion of the "medical visit" to vessels passing through the Suez Canal.

In reply to the inquiry of the Earl of Kimberley whether the Board of Trade see any objection to Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General in Cairo being instructed to

direct the British Delegate on the Egyptian Quarantine Board to support the French proposal regarding the "medical visit," I am to request that you will state to his Lordship that the Board concur in the proposed instructions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. CECIL TREVOR.

No. 108.

Mr. Rodd to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 26.)

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Cairo, July* 26, 1894.

WITH reference to Lord Cromer's despatch No. 12 on the subject of the Quarantine Board deficit, I am informed by the French Chargé d'Affaires that his Government considers that Article 1 of draft Decree should be submitted to "Caisse de la Dette." It was superfluous, he admits, to submit even Article 7, but he argues that Article 1 must now on principle be also submitted as diminishing the ultimate receipts of the Caisse. The Egyptian Government will in their reply claim liberty of action as regards non-affected revenues. I have put forward similar arguments, and have urged the inexpediency of, at this hour, delaying the solution. I am informed by him that no other objection is seen by the French Government, and that no difficulties will be raised by the Caisse, but he confesses that his Government are anxious that the control of the Caisse should be generally extended. To give way on this point would, therefore, seem dangerous.

No. 109.

Mr. Rodd to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received July 29.)

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Cairo, July* 29, 1894.

WITH reference to my telegram of the 26th on the subject of Quarantine Board negotiations, I am informed that French Chargé d'Affaires appears to be anxious to withdraw from position assumed with regard to Article 1, but takes exception to England's addressing a note to other Powers urging settlement. The suggested note is scarcely necessary, as the Powers chiefly concerned all agree to scheme. As there is a prospect of France withdrawing from position respecting Article 1, if we consent not to write Circular note, might it be delayed, if not already sent?

No. 110.

Mr. Alban to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 1.)

(No. 29. Commercial.)
My Lord, *Alexandria, July* 23, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith the Report of the Financial Committee of the Quarantine Board for the quarter ended the 30th June last, which shows a surplus of £ E. 372.

The deficit on the first quarter of the present year amounted to £ E. 806, and, after deducting the above surplus, the total deficit on the first six months of this year amounts to £ E. 434. This deficit has been made up from the Reserve Fund, which now amounts to £ E. 13,525.

Although the changes introduced into the service make it difficult as yet to form any reliable estimate, it is probable that the total deficit for the current year will be considerably less than £ E. 4,889, at which it was estimated by the Financial Committee in their provisional budget.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR D. ALBAN.

Inclosure in No. 110.

STATEMENT of Accounts of the Sanitary, Maritime, and Quarantine Financial Committee for the Quarter ending June 30, 1894.

	£ E.
A la date du 31 Mars, 1894, le solde en caisse était de	13,153
A la date du 30 Juin, 1894, il est de	13,525
Différence en plus	372
Les recettes effectuées pendant le deuxième trimestre de l'Exercice 1894 s'élèvent à	6,293
Et les dépenses à	5,921
	372

Or, déduisant cette différence du total des pertes que l'Administration a essuyées pendant le premier trimestre de l'Exercice, soit £ E. 806, cette somme se trouve réduite à £ E. 434.

(Signé) COLOMIES.
DR. DUCA.
DR. H. BITTER.

(Signé) W. F. MIÉVILLE.

Alexandrie, le 16 *Juillet*, 1894.

No. 111.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Rodd.

(No. 25. Commercial.)

Foreign Office, August 3, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 21, Commercial, to Lord Cromer of the 20th June respecting the manner of performing the medical visit at Suez under the provisions of the Convention of Venice, I inclose the copies of correspondence, as marked in the margin,* and have to request you to instruct the British Delegate at the Egyptian Maritime Sanitary Board to support the proposal made on this subject by the French Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 112.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Phipps.†

(No. 80. Commercial.)

Foreign Office, August 3, 1894.

Sir,

WITH reference to Lord Dufferin's despatch No. 126, Commercial, of the 12th June, I inclose copies of correspondence, in print, respecting the manner of performing the medical visit at Suez under the Convention of Venice, and have to request your Excellency to inform the French Government of the nature of the instructions which have now been addressed on this subject to Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General in Egypt.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* Nos. 81, 91, and 95.
† Also to Sir E. Malet (No. 61, Commercial), Sir E. Monson (No. 22, Commercial), and Sir Clare Ford (No. 22, Commercial).

No. 113.

Mr. Rodd to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 5.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Cairo, August 5, 1894.

WITH reference to my Commercial telegrams ot the 26th and 29th ultimo: quarantine and light dues.

French Chargé d'Affaires has requested instructions from Paris, and has withdrawn his note respecting Article 1. It is probable that the matter will be dropped. With regard to proposed note to Powers, he has said nothing further.

No. 114.

Minute by Lord Cromer on Mr. Rodd's Telegram of August 5 *as to Egyptian Light and Quarantine Dues.*

UNLESS some one Power takes the initiative in matters of this sort very little is ever done. In the early stages of these quarantine negotiations Austria took the initiative. I understand that they now want us to do so. At Cairo I took the initiative with the full consent of my colleagues. I do not see how French susceptibilities can be wounded by the proposed Circular. At the same time, it has to be remembered that the French are inordinately sensitive as regards everything connected with Egypt. We have so far carried them with us in this matter, and it is desirable that nothing should be done to throw cold water on continued co-operation. Perhaps, on the whole, the best plan would be for the Chargé d'Affaires at Paris to say to the French that Her Majesty's Government view the Egyptian proposal favourably, but, before giving a definite reply, that they would like an interchange of views with the French Government. If we both agree, we might then send out the Circular, at the same time telling the French what we propose to do. If this procedure be adopted, I cannot see how the French can possibly find any cause for complaint.

C.

August 7, 1894.

No. 115.

Mr. Edwardes to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 9.)

(No. 88. Commercial.)

Rome, August 6, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that I have this day addressed a note to the Italian Government in the terms of your Lordship's despatch No. 22, Commercial, of the 3rd instant, on the subject of the instructions sent to Her Majesty's Acting Agent in Egypt respecting the manner of performing the medical visit at Suez under the Convention of Venice.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. G. EDWARDES.

No. 116.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Rodd.

(Telegraphic.) P.

Foreign Office, August 9, 1894.

REFERRING to your telegram of the 5th instant:

We shall, in the first place, at Lord Cromer's suggestion, inquire at Paris whether the draft Decree about quarantine and light dues will be accepted by the French Government.

We shall tell them, if they agree to it, that we propose to send a Circular urging other Powers to accept it.

What Powers has the Decree actually been sent to?

No. 117.

Mr. Rodd to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 11.)

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Cairo, August* 11, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram, Commercial, of the 9th instant, I have the honour to report that the draft Decree respecting the quarantine and light dues has been sent to France, Germany, Austria Russia, Italy, Greece, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands by the Government of which latter country it has been accepted.

The Governments of Persia, Brazil, and the United States have not received it as they were not represented at Venice.

No. 118.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Phipps.

(No. 83. Commercial.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 11, 1894.

I TRANSMIT to you two copies in print of a despatch from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt,* at the end of which you will find a draft Decree respecting the funds required for carrying out the provisions of the Convention of Venice. The scheme contained in this Decree has been informally submitted to the Representatives of the Great Powers at Cairo, who, with the Consul-General for the Netherlands, have undertaken to support it.

Her Majesty's Government view the proposals of the Decree favourably, but before giving a definite reply they wish for an interchange of opinions with the French Government.

I have therefore to request you to communicate a copy of the Decree to the French Government, and to inquire whether it meets with their acceptance.

In view of providing without delay the funds required for the Convention of Venice, Her Majesty's Government hope to receive a reply to this inquiry with the least possible delay.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 119.

Acting Consul-General Alban to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 13.)

(No. 30. Commercial.)
My Lord, *Alexandria, July* 31, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 28, Commercial, of the 10th instant, I have the honour to inclose copies of further Reports from the Quarantine Agents at Suez, Tor, and in the Hedjaz respecting the return pilgrimage, from which it appears that the health of the pilgrims has been excellent. As most of the pilgrims from Yambo have now arrived, the return pilgrimage may be considered as almost terminated.

The arrival of the Egyptian "Mahmal" by the overland route at El-Wedj, which it was expected to reach about the 26th instant, will mark the close of the pilgrimage.

I have the honour to draw your Lordship's attention to the remarks contained in the Report from Yambo, dated the 19th instant, of the Delegate of the Quarantine

* Lord Cromer, No. 12, Commercial.

Board in the Hedjaz, on the sanitary condition of that town, where large numbers of pilgrims, especially Egyptians, are crowded together for several days during the return pilgrimage, awaiting an opportunity of embarking.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR D. ALBAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 119.

Aly Effendi Sallam to Mr. Miéville.

(Traduction.) *Yambo, le* 19 *Juillet*, 1894.

J'AI l'honneur de vous informer que les navires à pèlerins suivants ont quitté Djeddah aux dates sous indiquées :—

Le 6 Juillet, le "Meghileh," Égyptien, à destination de Suez avec 151 pèlerins Égyptiens dont 90 indigents.

Le 9 Juillet, le "Memphis," Autrichien, à destination de Suez avec 250 pèlerins Égyptiens. Sont aussi partis pour l'Extrême Orient 1898 pèlerins. Parti de Djeddah le 9 courant, je suis arrivé à Yambo le 10, à 10 h. 10 m. matin. J'ai immédiatement procédé à une inspection minutieuse de la ville. Celle-ci tombe presque en ruine et ses habitants sont très peu nombreux. Le climat y est extrêmement humide et la température se maintient entre 36 et 38 degrés. La ville est pleine de mares d'eau croupissantes exhalant des odeurs insupportables et les immondices et les mouches sont considérables. Les habitants sont très anémiques et très faibles à cause de l'existence des fièvres à l'état permanent, surtout pendant la saison des dattes.

Le 11 Juillet est arrivé de Médine la première caravane composée de 750 pèlerins Égyptiens.

Le 14 Juillet est arrivé de Djeddah le "Zagazig" avec 350 pèlerins également Égyptiens. Ils ont séjourné sous des tentes, les Compagnies de Navigation ne voulant les embarquer qu'après l'arrivée de la deuxième caravane, c'est-à-dire le 19, et ce afin d'avoir le nombre voulu que pouvaient contenir leurs navires. Ces pèlerins étaient en parfaite santé et ont été expédiés le 19 Juillet par le "Zagazig" ayant 634 pèlerins et le "Calypso" avec 830. Demain ou après-demain partiront d'ici les autres pèlerins par le "Mehallah" et le "Chibin," et dès l'arrivée de la troisième je ne manquerai pas de vous aviser.

Yambo, le 21 *Juillet*, 1894.

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que le 20 courant le bateau Ottoman "Plevna" est reparti pour Djeddah avec 400 pèlerins Indiens et Javanais.

Le 21 sont partis : le bateau Ottoman "Tarsus" pour Constantinople avec 634 pèlerins Turcs et Syriens, ainsi que le bateau Khédivieh "Mehallah" pour Suez avec 750 pèlerins, tous en parfaite santé.

Il se trouve actuellement à Yambo près de 3,000 pèlerins : Égyptiens, Mograbins, et Turcs, de même que peu d'Indiens, de Javanais, et de Bokhariens. Il est probable que ces pèlerins quitteront Yambo aujourd'hui.

Yambo, le 22 *Juillet*, 1894.

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer qu'hier est arrivé de Médine une caravane de 300 pèlerins, la plupart Persans et Bokhariens et peu d'Égyptiens.

Aujourd'hui est parti le vapeur Égyptien "Chibin" pour Suez avec 735 pèlerins Égyptiens, et le vapeur Autrichien "Memphis" avec 600 pèlerins Égyptiens également pour Suez.

Les pèlerins actuellement à Yambo sont en parfaite santé. Des nouvelles de Médine, il résulte que le "Mahmal" Égyptien a quitté cette localité à destination d'El-Wisch Lundi dernier, 16 Juillet, et qu'il arrivera le 26 courant.

Inclosure 2 in No. 119.

Aly Effendi Sallam to Mr. Miéville.

(Traduction.)

Djeddah, le 5 Juillet, 1894.

M. le Président,

J'AI l'honneur de vous informer qu'après le départ du bateau "Chibin" (votre lettre du 24 Juin du Dr. Sallam) les navires suivants, porteurs de pèlerins, sont partis pour Yambo et Suez :—

Le 24 Juin,	"Memphis"	Avec	658	pèlerins.
24 "	"Plevna"	"	310	"
25 "	"Bahr-el-Ghedid"	"	820	"
27 "	"Calypso"	"	860	"
28 "	"Mecque"	"	696	"
29 "	"Saadet"	"	920	"
1er Juillet,	"Calypso II"	"	417	"

Le nombre des pèlerins partis pour l'Extrême-Orient jusqu'à la date du 1er Juillet, 1894, s'élève à 9,066.

Les pèlerins partis pour le nord aussi bien que ceux partis pour le sud, jouissaient d'une parfaite santé et l'on ne constatait parmi eux que des cas de diarrhée simple et de marasme sénil.

Comme il n'arrive plus de pèlerins à Djeddah, et vu l'approche du départ de Yambo, je quitterai ce port pour Yambo le 8 courant, et je continuerai à vous mettre au courant des départs et de l'état sanitaire des pèlerins ainsi que des maladies qui se manifesteraient parmi eux.

Inclosure 3 in No. 119.

Dr. Zacchariadis to Mr. Miéville.

Tor, le 1er Juillet, 1894.

M. le Président,

J'AI l'honneur de vous informer que le vapeur Autrichien "Memphis" arrivé le 28 Juin dernier de Yambo et Djeddah, avec 224 pèlerins et trois passagers pris dans cette dernière localité, pars en pratique aujourd'hui (1er Juillet) pour Suez, après avoir escompté trois jours pleins de quarantaine dans ce campement; il n'y a eu aucun malade appartenant à ce navire, et l'état sanitaire à bord au moment du départ est parfait.

Par cette même occasion, je m'empresse de vous annoncer l'arrivée en date d'hier soir (30 Juin) du vapeur Ottoman "Mecque" venant de Djeddah, avec 696 pèlerins d'après patente.

D'après informations recueillies à bord, ce navire serait peut-être le dernier provenant de Djeddah.

L'état sanitaire au campement continue à être bon.

Veuillez, &c.

Le Directeur,

(Signé) DR. ZACCHARIADIS.

Tor, le 2 Juillet, 1894.

M. le Président,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que le vapeur Ottoman "Bahr-el-Ghedid," arrivé de Djeddah le 29 Juin dernier, part en pratique pour Suez aujourd'hui (2 Juillet) avec 853 pèlerins, après avoir escompté trois jours pleins de quarantaine dans ce campement.

Il y a eu cinq pèlerins décédés appartenant à ce navire, savoir: Ibrahim Ahmed, de diarrhée; Mohamed M. Amassa de diarrhée avec débilité; Yousef Moustapha de diarrhée. Ces trois sont morts à l'hôpital et deux inconnus ont été transportés morts au moment du débarquement des suites de maladies ordinaires.

Deux restent sous traitement à l'hôpital.

Par ce même navire, je rapatrie, en état de guérison complète, les nommés Moustapha Ismaïl, de Smyrne, et Isman Aly, de Kaissaria, qui avaient été laissés malades, le premier par le bateau "Numet Huda" et le second par "l'Adana." L'état sanitaire à bord, au moment du départ, est parfait et celui du campement continue à être bon.

Veuillez, &c.

Tor, le 3 Juillet, 1894.

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que le bateau Ottoman "Mecque," arrivé de Djeddah le 30 Juin dernier, part aujourd hui pour Suez avec 863 pèlerins, d'après nombre constaté, après avoir escompté trois jours pleins de quarantaine dans ce campement. Actuellement il n'y a plus en rade de Tor aucun navire à pèlerins et il est probable que le vapeur "Mecque" soit le dernier provenant de Djeddah.

Par ce bateau, je rapatrie, en état de guérison complète, le nommé Gaber Ibrahim qui avait été laissé malade et qui faisait partie des pèlerins du vapeur "Bahr-el-Ghedid." L'état sanitaire à bord, au moment du départ, est parfait.

Veuillez, &c.

(Signé) DR. ZACCHARIADIS.

Tor, le 12 Juillet, 1894.

M. le Président,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que le vapeur postal Égyptien "Neghileh" est arrivé à Tor le 9 de ce mois, venant de Djeddah avec 151 pèlerins d'après patente et 173 d'après nombre constaté, plus 38 passagers.

Ce navire part aujourd'hui, 12 Juillet, pour Suez, après avoir escompté trois jours pleins de quarantaine, avec 173 pèlerins y compris les enfants, 36 passagers parmi lesquels 16 ont été embarqués à Tor et 38 militaires dont 20 embarqués également à Tor.

L'état sanitaire à bord au moment du départ est parfait.

Je profite de cette occasion pour vous faire savoir qu'il ne reste plus qu'un seul malade à l'hôpital appartenant au vapeur "Numet Huda."

Veuillez, &c.

(Signé) DR. ZACCHARIADIS.

Tor, le 17 Juillet, 1894.

M. le Président,

Faisant suite à ma lettre en date du 25 Juin, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer qu'après l'installation de l'appareil électrique par M. le Dr. Attfield à la troisième étuve, qui est alimentée par la vieille chaudière, nous avons procédé à son essai et je suis heureux de vous faire savoir que le résultat fut aussi bon que pour les deux autres étuves.

Toute l'opération a duré quarante minutes, savoir :—

	Minutes.
1. Charge clôture et introduction de la vapeur jusqu'à ce que la sonnerie a commencé à sonner et le manomètre indiqué 22 litres et demi de pression, soit une atmosphère et demie	8
2. Maintien à cette pression	15
3. Éclusage jusqu'à ce que le manomètre est tombé à zéro	4
4. Introduction de nouveau de la vapeur jusqu'à ce que le manomètre est monté à 22 litres et demi	3
5. Maintien à cette pression	5
6. Ouverture et décharge	5
Total	40

Si on veut faire deux éclusages au lieu d'une, il faut ajouter dix minutes encore, ce qui porterait alors la durée de l'opération à cinquante minutes.

Les trois thermomètres, 100 maxima, que nous avons placés au centre de l'étuve, parmi des morceaux de tentes bien serrés, indiquaient après la fin de l'opération 128. Après ce dernier essai nous pouvons être sûrs que nous possédons trois étuves en parfait état pouvant fonctionner en même temps et sans interruption.

Veuillez, &c.

M. le Président, *Tor, le* 24 *Juillet*, 1894.

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que six navires à pèlerins provenant de Yambo sont arrivés à Tor, savoir :—

1. Le "Calypso," vapeur Autrichien, arrivé le 21 Juillet avec 824 pèlerins d'après patente et 1,007 d'après nombre constaté.
2. Le "Zagazig," vapeur Égyptien, arrivé le 22 Juillet avec 631 pèlerins d'après patente et 701 d'après nombre constaté.
3. Le "Mehallah," vapeur Égyptien, arrivé le 23 Juillet avec 748 pèlerins d'après patente et 853 d'après nombre constaté.
4. Le "Tarsus," vapeur Ottoman, arrivé le 23 Juillet avec 660 pèlerins d'après patente.
5. Le "Memphis," vapeur Autrichien, arrivé aujourd'hui, 24 Juillet, avec 540 pèlerins d'après patente.
6. Le "Chibin," vapeur Égyptien, arrivé le 24 Juillet, avec 720 pèlerins d'après patente.

La santé des pèlerins au campement est très satisfaisante.

Veuillez, &c.

M. le Président, *Tor, le* 24 *Juillet*, 1894.

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que le "Calypso," vapeur Autrichien, provenant de Yambo, arrivé à Tor le 21 de ce mois, part en pratique pour Suez aujourd'hui, 24 Juillet, avec 1,005 pèlerins et 5 passagers dont 3 embarqués à Tor, après avoir escompté trois jours pleins de quarantaine dans ce campement. Deux malades appartenant à ce navire restent sous traitement à l'hôpital, savoir : Ibrahim Abou-el-Ela atteint de débilité avec diarrhée, et Mohamed Alim atteint de diarrhée.

L'état sanitaire à bord au moment du départ est parfait.

Veuillez, &c.

(Télégraphique.) *Tor, le* 24 *Juillet*, 1894, 9 *h.* 35 *m. matin.*

Les bateaux suivants sont arrivés à Tor :—

1. Le 21 Juillet, "Calypso," Autrichien, avec 1,007 pèlerins Égyptiens, nombre constaté, à destination de Suez.
2. Le 22 Juillet, "Zagazig," Égyptien, avec 701 pèlerins Égyptiens, nombre constaté, à destination de Suez.
3. Le 23 Juillet, "Mehallah," Égyptien, avec 853 pèlerins Égyptiens, nombre constaté, à destination de Suez.
4. Le 23 Juillet, "Tarsus," Ottoman, avec 490 pèlerins Turcs et Syriens et 170 militaires Turcs, d'après patente, à destination de Rizeh.
5. Le 24 Juillet, "Memphis," Autrichien, avec 540 pèlerins Égyptiens, d'après patente, à destination de Suez.

The Quarantine Agent at Suez to Mr. Miéville.

(Télégraphique.) *Suez, le* 25 *Juillet*, 1894, 10 *h.* 5 *m. matin.*

Vapeur Autrichien "Calypso" est arrivé de Tor avec 1,005 pèlerins Égyptiens et 5 passagers. Visite médicale ayant constaté santé bord parfaite, j'ai donné libre pratique.

Dr. Zacchariadis to Mr. Miéville.

M. le Président, *Tor, le* 25 *Juillet*, 1894.

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que le "Zagazig," vapeur Égyptien, arrivé de Yambo le 22 de ce mois, part en pratique pour Suez aujourd'hui, 25 Juillet, avec 701

pèlerins et 13 passagers, après avoir escompté trois jours pleins de quarantaine dans ce campement.

Je profite de cette occasion pour porter à votre connaissance que les passagers militaires du bateau "Tarsus," que j'ai eu l'honneur de vous annoncer l'arrivée par ma dépêche d'hier, sont des invalides, et des convalescents par suite de différentes maladies ordinaires chroniques.

L'état sanitaire à bord au moment du départ du "Zagazig" est très satisfaisant.

Veuillez, &c.

Tor, le 26 *Juillet*, 1894.

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer qu'aujourd'hui, 26 Juillet, partent en pratique pour Suez, après avoir escompté trois jours pleins de quarantaine dans ce campement, les bateaux suivants :—

1. Le "Mehallah," vapeur Égyptien, arrivé de Yambo le 23 Juillet, avec 853 pèlerins, d'après nombre constaté.
2. Le "Tarsus," vapeur Ottoman, arrivé également de Yambo à la même date que ci-dessus, avec 487 pèlerins, Turcs et Syriens, et 219 militaires Turcs.

De ce dernier navire il est entré sept malades à l'hôpital dont quatre sont morts, savoir :—

Morad Nassir, Turc, atteint de fièvre gastrique ; Ahmed Mohamed, Turc, atteint de fièvre bilieuse ; Abdallah Ahmed, Turc, atteint de dysenterie ; et Beïram Chaban, Turc, également atteint de dysenterie.

Deux restent sous traitement à l'hôpital :—

La nommée Zechia Ahmed, Soudanienne, atteinte de dysenterie, et Ibrahim Ibrahim, Turc, atteint de diarrhée et débilité.

Un soldat Turc, nommé Mozalani, quoique n'étant pas en état de quitter l'hôpital, j'ai dû le faire sortir d'après une demande du médecin militaire et d'un officier des soldats Turcs.

La santé des pèlerins au moment du départ, embarqués sur ces deux navires, en dehors des soldats invalides et convalescents, est satisfaisante.

Veuillez, &c.

Aly Effendi Sallam to Dr. Miéville.

(Traduction.) *Yambo, le* 24 *Juillet*, 1894.

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que le 23 courant est parti pour Djeddah le bateau Ottoman "Hodeïdah," avec 520 pèlerins, Turcs et Bokhariens. Aujourd'hui sont partis pour Suez le navire Égyptien "Messir," avec 750 pèlerins Égyptiens, et le navire Ottoman "Saadet," avec 500 pèlerins Turcs et Syriens, tous en parfaite santé.

Les pèlerins actuellement à Yambo sont aussi en parfaite santé et je pense que d'ici à deux jours arrivera la dernière caravane.

Dr. Zacchariadis to Mr. Miéville.

(Télégraphique.) *Tor, le* 26 *Juillet*, 1894, 11 *h.* 35 *m. matin.*

Sont arrivés aujourd'hui, 26 Juillet, de Yambo avec patentes nettes :—

1. Vapeur Ottoman "Saadet," avec 570 pèlerins Turcs d'après patente, destination Rizeh.
2. Vapeur Égyptien "Messir," avec 770 pèlerins Égyptiens et 15 passagers d'après patente, destination Suez.

État sanitaire navires excellent.

The Quarantine Agent at Suez to Mr. Miéville.

(Télégraphique.) *Suez, le 27 Juillet*, 1894, 11 *h.* 36 *m. matin.*

Le vapeur Ottoman "Tarsus" est arrivé de Yambo et Tor avec 487 pèlerins Turcs et Syriens, et 219 militaires, destination Constantinople. La visite médicale ayant constaté santé bord excellente, j'ai donné libre pratique.

Dr. Zacchariadis to Mr. Miéville.

M. le Président, *Tor, le 27 Juillet*, 1894.

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer qu'aujourd'hui, 27 Juillet, partent en pratique pour Suez, après avoir escompté trois jours pleins de quarantaine à Tor, les bateaux suivants arrivés de Yambo le 24 Juillet:—

1. Le "Memphis," vapeur Autrichien, avec 653 pèlerins Égyptiens d'après nombre constaté; j'ai embarqué en plus sur ce navire le nommé Mohamed Ali en état de guérison complète qui avait été laissé malade à l'hôpital par le vapeur "Calypso."

2. Le "Chibin," vapeur Égyptien, avec 802 pèlerins Égyptiens d'après nombre constaté, plus 6 passagers, embarqués à Tor.

L'état de santé à bord de ces deux navires, au moment du départ, est satisfaisant.

Veuillez, &c.

Inclosure 4 in No. 119.

The Quarantine Agent at Suez to Mr. Miéville.

(Télégraphique.) *Suez, le 1er Juillet*, 1894, 8 *h.* 52 *m. matin.*

VAPEUR Égyptien "Chibin" est arrivé de Tor avec 618 pèlerins Égyptiens dont 9 passagers. La visite médicale ayant constaté santé bord excellente, j'ai donné libre pratique.

(Télégraphique.) *Suez, le 3 Juillet*, 1894, 3 *h.* 20 *m. soir.*

Le vapeur Ottoman "Bahr-el-Ghedid" est arrivé de Tor avec 853 pèlerins Turcs et Bosniaques. La visite médicale ayant constaté santé bord excellente, j'ai donné libre pratique.

(Télégraphique.) *Suez, le 4 Juillet*, 1894, 11 *h.* 10 *m. matin.*

Vapeur Ottoman "Mecque" est arrivé de Tor avec 864 pèlerins dont 154 Égyptiens pour Suez, le restant Syriens et Turcs passent le Canal. La visite médicale ayant constaté santé bord excellente, j'ai donné libre pratique.

(Télégraphique.) *Suez, le 13 Juillet*, 1894, 9 *h.* 30 *m. matin.*

Le vapeur Égyptien "Neghileh" est arrivé de Djeddah et Tor avec 258 passagers dont 173 pèlerins Égyptiens. La visite médicale ayant constaté santé bord excellente, j'ai donné libre pratique.

(Télégraphique.) *Suez, le 26 Juillet*, 1894, 10 *h.* 20 *m. matin.*

Vapeur Égyptien "Zagazig" est arrivé de Tor avec 701 pèlerins Égyptiens et 13 passagers. Visite médicale ayant constaté santé bord parfaite, j'ai donné libre pratique.

(Télégraphique.) *Suez, le 27 Juillet*, 1894, 10 *h.* 10 *m. matin.*

Le vapeur Égyptien "Mehallah" est arrivé de Yambo et Tor avec 853 pèlerins Égyptiens. La visite médicale ayant constaté santé bord excellente, j'ai donné libre pratique.

(Télégraphique.) *Suez, le 28 Juillet*, 1894, 11 *h.* 50 *m. matin.*

Le vapeur Autrichien "Memphis" avec 654 pèlerins Égyptiens, et le vapeur Égyptien "Chibin" avec 802 pèlerins Égyptiens, sont arrivés de Yambo et Tor. La visite médicale ayant constaté santé bord parfaite, j'ai donné libre pratique.

(Télégraphique.) *Suez, le 30 Juillet*, 1894, 10 *h. matin.*

Sont arrivés de Yambo et Tor:—

1. Vapeur Ottoman "Saadet" avec 707 pèlerins Turcs et Syriens, à destination de Constantinople. Au moment de l'arrivée un pèlerin, âgé de 60 ans, est décédé par dysenterie chronique.

2. Vapeur Égyptien "Messir" avec 831 pèlerins Égyptiens et 20 passagers.

La visite médicale ayant constaté santé bord excellente, j'ai donné libre pratique.

No. 120.

Acting Consul-General Alban to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 15.)

(No. 31. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, August* 3, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith further reports from the Quarantine Agents at Suez and Tor respecting the movements of pilgrims returning from the Hedjaz.

In his report of the 29th ultimo, the Director of the Quarantine Camp at Tor mentions two pilgrims belonging to the steam-ship "Tarsus," who escaped from the camp in order to avoid being carried on to Turkey. They were, however, arrested by the Bedouins and brought back, being subsequently sent on to Turkey by the steam-ship "Saadet."

In a communication dated the 2nd instant the Quarantine Agent at Suez reports the arrival from Medina by the overland route of a caravan consisting of eighty-three pilgrims, all in excellent health, and 121 camels.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR D. ALBAN.

Inclosure in No. 120.

Dr. Zacchariadis to Mr. Miéville.

M. le Président, *Tor, le 29 Juillet*, 1894.

J'AI l'honneur de vous informer qu'aujourd'hui partent en libre pratique et après avoir escompté trois jours pleins de quarantaine ici, les deux bateaux suivants:—

1. Le "Saadet," navire Ottoman, à destination de Rizeh, avec 707 pèlerins. De ce navire est mort à l'hôpital une femme, la nommée Saadé Mohamed, atteinte de diarrhée. Sur ce bateau j'ai embarqué aussi les deux pèlerins appartenant au "Tarsus," au sujet desquels j'ai eu l'honneur de vous en informer dans ma lettre en date d'hier.*

2. Le "Missir," vapeur Égyptien, a destination de Suez, avec 831 pèlerins. De

* Par sa lettre du 28 Juillet le Dr. Zacchariadis informe que deux pèlerins de la section "Tarsus" désirant s'arrêter en Egypte se sont évadés croyant éviter ainsi la nécessité de suivre le sort du navire qui était à destination de la Turquie. Les Bédouins ont arrêté les fuyards à six heures de distance du campement et les y ont ramenés.

ce navire une femme est morte à l'hôpital, la nommée Salonha Ahmed, atteinte de fièvre gastrique.

Actuellement il ne reste plus aucun malade à l'hôpital.

La santé à bord de ces deux navires au moment du départ est parfaite; il y a en outre vingt passagers, parmi lesquels cinq embarqués à Tor sur le "Missir."

Veuillez, &c.

The Quarantine Agent at Suez to Mr. Miéville.

(Télégraphique.) *Suez, le 2 Août*, 1894, 9*h.* 10 *m. matin.*

Hier soir est arrivé de Médine la caravane du Chéïk Omar Aïsa avec 83 pèlerins et 121 chameaux. La santé des pèlerins est excellente. J'ai soumis pèlerins à trois jours de quarantaine; chameaux à six jours.

No. 121.

Acting Consul-General Alban to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 20.)

(No. 32. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, August* 11, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to report that a meeting of the Quarantine Board was held on the 7th instant.

The Board decided to consider the pilgrimage of 1894 as terminated, and to suppress for this year the application of the "Règlement relatif au retour du Pèlerinage," immediately after the arrival of the steam-ship "Zagazig" at Suez from Yambo and Tor, but to continue to enforce the Regulations in question against caravans arriving by the land route. It was also decided to recall the whole staff of the Quarantine Camp at Tor after the departure of the "Zagazig" from that place.

The quarterly election of two Consular Delegates to form part of the "Commission Permanente," in accordance with the Venice Convention (Article 4 of the modified Ministerial Arrêté of January 1881), then took place, and Drs. Torella and Kulp, the Italian and German Delegates, were elected.

There were also elections to fill three subordinate posts in the Administration, which had lately become vacant.

The President submitted to the Board draft Regulations (of which I have the honour to inclose a copy), for the Medical Officers making the medical visit at Suez. These Regulations, which merely deal with the hours of duty and the distribution of the work, were approved by the Board.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR D. ALBAN.

Inclosure in No. 121.

Conseil Sanitaire, Maritime, et Qvarantenaire d'Égypte.

Projet de Règlement Intérieur concernant le Service de la Rade à Suez.

ARTICLE 1er. Les trois médecins attachés à l'Office de Suez feront le service de la rade à tour de rôle. Le Médecin-en-chef ne fera pas ce service sauf pendant l'absence de l'un d'entre eux. Il peut toutefois et à tout moment assister à la visite médicale.

Art. 2. Chaque médecin sera de garde pendant 24 heures consécutives. Il sera accompagné dans sa visite aux navires par un ou deux Gardes de Santé suivant décision du Directeur Médecin-en-chef.

Art. 3. Pendant les 24 heures de service le médecin et les Gardes ne doivent sous aucun prétexte s'éloigner de l'office, où une chambre sera mise à leur disposition pour prendre leurs repas et se reposer.

Art. 4. Dans le cas où un navire arriverait à Suez sans avoir ses documents en règle ou il serait considéré comme suspect ou infecté, le médecin suspendra la pratique et en référera au Directeur Médecin-en-chef pour la décision à prendre.

Art. 5. Les médecins qui ne sont pas de service doivent se tenir à la disposition du Directeur médecin-en-chef pour tout cas exceptionnel qui exigerait, d'après le Directeur, leur concours.

Approuvé par le Conseil Quarantenaire dans sa séance du 7 Aôut, 1894.

Le Président,

(Signé) W. S. MIÉVILLE.

Alexandrie, le 8 Août, 1894.

No. 122.

Acting Consul-General Alban to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 20.)

(No. 33. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, August* 12, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith further communications from the Agents of the Quarantine Board at Suez, Tor, and Suakin on the return pilgrimage.

The caravan accompanying the Sacred Carpet arrived at Suez in perfect health by the steam-ship "Mehalla" on the 4th instant from Tor, where it had performed three days' quarantine, and where two deaths from ordinary disease had occurred. Other caravans and vessels have since arrived at Suez, all in a good sanitary condition.

In his Report of the 9th instant the Director of the Quarantine Camp at Tor announces the arrival there of the steam-ship "Zagazig," with pilgrims from Yambo. Dr. Ali Sallam, the Board's Delegate in the Hedjaz, who was on board this vessel, stated that there were no pilgrims remaining at Jeddah, and that only a few Moors remained at Yambo seeking an opportunity for embarking on a sambook for Jeddah or Kosseir.

According to the decision of the Quarantine Board, reported in my despatch No. 32, Commercial, of the 11th instant, the arrival at Suez of the "Zagazig," which was to leave Tor yesterday, bringing the Director and personnel of the Quarantine Camp there) will mark the termination of the pilgrimage of 1894, and the Quarantine Regulations for the return pilgrimage will then be at once suppressed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR D. ALBAN.

Inclosure in No. 122.

The Quarantine Agent at Suez to Mr. Mieville.

(Télégraphique.) *Suez, le 4 Août*, 1894, 8 *h.* 15 *m. matin.*

LE vapeur Égyptien "Mehalla" est arrivé d'El-Wisch et de Tor avec le Tapis Sacré, 595 pèlerins et 176 militaires plus 54 passagers. La visite médicale ayant constaté santé bord excellente, j'ai donné la libre pratique.

Hier soir est arrivé de Médine la caravane du Cheik Hassan Mouftal avec 108 pèlerins et 252 chameaux. J'ai soumis la caravane à la quarantaine réglementaire.

Suez, le 6 Août, 1894, 10 *h.* 3 *m. matin.*

Hier soir sont arrivé de Médine cinq caravanes:—

La première du Cheik Rachid Nassar avec 45 pèlerins et 100 chameaux.

La deuxième du Cheik Mohamed Dib avec 32 pèlerins et 50 chameaux.

La troisième du Cheik Mushate Hassan avec 54 pèlerins et 150 chameaux.

La quatrième du Cheik Mehsen Selim avec 16 pèlerins et 50 chameaux.

La cinquième du Cheik Chehata Hassuba avec 250 pèlerins et 402 chameaux.

La santé des pèlerins est excellente. Je les ai soumis à la quarantaine réglementaire.

Dr. Zacchariadis to Mr. Miéville.

M. le Président, *Tor, le* 3 *Août*, 1894.

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que le vapeur Égyptien "Mehalla," provenant d'El-Wisch, est arrivé en rade de Tor le 31 Juillet dernier, porteur du Tapis Sacré, et ayant à bord 760 pèlerins d'après patente et 773 d'après nombre constaté, parmi lesquels 177 militaires plus 18 passagers.

Ce navire, après avoir escompté trois jours pleins de quarantaine à Tor, part en pratique pour Suez aujourd'hui, 3 Août, avec 595 pèlerins, 176 militaires, plus 54 passagers, dont 36 embarqués à Tor.

De ce navire trois sont entrés à l'hôpital, parmi lesquels deux soldats de l'escorte du Mahmal, et deux sont morts, savoir, un soldat, le nommé Mahmoud Moussa, de dysenterie chronique; et Aly Calioubi, pèlerin, de vieillesse.

L'état sanitaire à bord au moment du départ est parfait.

Veuillez, &c.

(Télégraphique.) *Tor, le* 9 *Août*, 1894, 8 *h.* 53 *m. matin.*

Le bateau Égyptien "Zagazig" est arrivé à Tor le 8 courant de Yambo avec 436 pèlerins, patente nette. Délégué du Conseil au Hedjaz, qui se trouve à bord, assure que le pèlerinage est terminé. Je ferai mon possible de m'embarquer sur ce bateau avec le personnel le 11 courant.

The Quarantine Agent at Suez to Mr. Miéville.

Suez, le 10 *Août*, 1894, 9 *h.* 18 *m. matin.*

Le vapeur Égyptien "Hodeïda" est arrivé de Yambo et Tor avec 64 pèlerins et 116 passagers. La visite médicale ayant constaté santé bord excellente, j'ai donné libre pratique.

(Télégraphique.) *Suez, le* 10 *Août*, 1894, 12 *h.* 37 *m. soir.*

Le vapeur Ottoman "Mecca" est arrivé de Yambo et Tor avec 1,031 pèlerins, destination Beyrouth et Tanger. La visite médicale ayant constaté santé bord excellente, j'ai donné libre pratique.

Dr. Zacchariadis to Mr. Miéville.

M. le Président, *Tor, le* 9 *Août*, 1894.

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer qu'aujourd'hui, 9 Août, partent en libre pratique pour Suez, après avoir escompté trois jours pleins de quarantaine, les bateaux suivants :—

1. Le vapeur Ottoman "Mecque," à destination de Tanger, avec 1,031 pèlerins. De ce bateau deux sont entrés à l'hôpital dont il en est mort un, le nommé Mohamed Edriz, atteint de débilité et vieillesse. Sur ce bateau se trouvent deux malades, une petite fille atteinte de variole qui a été complètement isolée, et toutes les mesures de précaution ont été prises par le docteur du bord; et un pèlerin gravement malade, que j'ai dû embarquer, ce navire étant le dernier à destination étrangère.

2. Le vapeur Égyptien "Hodeïda," avec 64 pèlerins, 91 militaires, et 116 passagers, dont 100 embarqués à Tor.

La santé à bord de ces deux bateaux au moment du départ est parfaite.

Je profite de cette occasion, M. le Président, pour vous informer que le vapeur Égyptien "Zagazig" est arrivé hier avec 436 pèlerins et huit passagers, provenant de Yambo.

M. le Dr. Aly Effendi Sallam, se trouvant à bord de ce bateau, m'a assuré qu'il ne reste plus de pèlerins à Djeddah.

Une trentaine de Marocains pauvres se trouvent à Yambo, lesquels s'embarqueront quand l'occasion se présentera, sur un sambouk pour se rendre à Djeddah ou à Kosseïr.

Par conséquent, après le départ du "Zagazig" de Yambo et de Tor, le pèlerinage devant être considéré comme terminé, je ferai tout mon possible pour m'embarquer sur ce navire avec le personnel, qui quittera Tor le 11 de ce mois à destination de Suez.

Dr. Gaëtanos to Mr. Miéville.

M. le Président, *Souakim, le* 26 *Juillet*, 1894.

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que le 15 courant est arrivé dans notre port le sambouk Ottoman "Saadi-Sonoud," provenant de Djeddah avec 8 hommes d'équipage et 19 pèlerins.

Durant les trois jours d'observation que ces pèlerins ont subi aucun maladie n'a été constatée, et, après visite médicale favorable et comptage des pèlerins, j'ai donné libre pratique le 18 courant à 1 heure de l'après-midi.

Veuillez, &c.

M. le Président, *Souakim, le* 29 *Juillet*, 1894.

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que le 26 courant est arrivé dans notre port le bateau Égyptien "Neghileh," provenant de Djeddah, avec 34 hommes d'équipage et 125 passagers, dont 116 pèlerins.

Durant les trois jours d'observation que ces pèlerins ont subi aucune maladie n'a été constatée, et, après visite médicale favorable et comptage des pèlerins, j'ai donné libre pratique le 29 Juillet à 1 heure de l'après-midi.

Veuillez, &c.

No. 123.

Mr. Rodd to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 20.)

(No. 15. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Cairo, August* 10, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 25, Commercial, of the 3rd instant, and to state that I have accordingly instructed the British Delegate to the Egyptian Sanitary Board to support the French proposal as to the manner in which the medical visit at Suez is to be carried out on vessels coming from the Red Sea.

The proposal to relax somewhat the extreme vigour of the prescriptions in force in favour of passenger ships suggests the opportuneness of bringing under your Lordship's notice a case to which my attention has lately been drawn by Commander Alfred Paget, of Her Majesty's ship "Dolphin."

On the arrival of that vessel recently at Suez from the Red Sea, she was boarded by the local Medical Officer, who demanded that the ship's company should be paraded on deck for his inspection. To this Commander Paget demurred, and after some conversation the medical officer stated that he should be satisfied if he were allowed to inspect the ship. This he was eventually allowed to do, and pratique was granted. Commander Paget, however, reported the circumstances to me and inquired whether it was in order that a Medical Officer should demand that the crew of a war-ship should be paraded before him.

As I had not been sufficiently long in the country to be conversant with the usual practice in such cases, I placed Commander Paget in communication with the British Delegate to the Egyptian Sanitary Board on the arrival of the "Dolphin" at Alexandria, and I gather from the result of their deliberations that there are no rules for according a special treatment to ships of war.

Commander Paget has, I understood, reported the case to the Commander-in-chief on the Mediterranean station, but I have thought it worth while to mention it also to your Lordship, as if special directions are to be issued for passenger vessels

arriving at Suez, the moment might be opportune for suggesting that a treatment be also accorded to war-vessels more compatible with the dignity of the naval service.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. RENNELL RODD.

No. 124.

Mr. Rodd to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 20.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Cairo, August* 20, 1894.

QUARANTINE light dues and connected issues: Your Lordship's telegram of the 9th instant.

Minister for Foreign Affairs has been informed by the French Chargé d'Affaires that he has received instructions to act with the other Powers.

No. 125.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Phipps.

(No. 86. Commercial.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 24, 1894.

HER Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General at Cairo informs me that his French colleague has received instructions to act with the other Powers in regard to the Egyptian quarantine and light dues.

With reference to my despatch No. 83, Commercial, of the 11th instant, I have to request you to inquire of the French Government whether they agree to the terms of the Decree on this subject, which has been communicated to them by the Egyptian Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 126.

Foreign Office to Local Government Board.

Sir, *Foreign Office, August* 24, 1894.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before the President of the Local Government Board, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Acting Agent and Consul-General in Egypt raising the question whether any, and if so what, difference should be made in regard to the "visite médicale" between ships of war and others.

When the Convention of Venice first came into force the "visite médicale" was on several occasions carried out with unnecessary severity, and the matter was brought to the notice of the Powers. The proposal made by the French Government, which will be found in the accompanying despatch from Lord Dufferin, seemed reasonable and there is every hope that this visit will in future be conducted in accordance with this proposal. It appears to Lord Kimberley that in the case of a healthy ship of war no muster would ever be required, for the Sanitary authority would have every reason to place implicit confidence in the statement made by the Medical Officer.

Lord Kimberley would be glad to receive any observations which the President may have to offer on the question of the "visite médicale" in the case of ships of war.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD GREY.

No. 127.

Acting Consul-General Alban to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 27.)

(No. 34. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, August* 16, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 32, Commercial, of the 11th instant, I have the honour to report that the steam-ship "Zagazig" arrived at Suez from Tor on the 12th instant with the staff of the quarantine camp at Tor and 614 passengers, all in good health.

In conformity with the decision of the Board, the arrival of the "Zagazig" marked the termination of the pilgrimage of 1894, and the application of the Regulations for the return pilgrimage has therefore been suspended.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR D. ALBAN

No. 128.

Sir E. Malet to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 27.)

(No. 105. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Berlin, August* 23, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 61, Commercial, of the 3rd instant respecting the "visite médicale" at Suez, I have the honour to inclose copy and translation of a note upon this subject which I have received from the Acting Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, inclosing copy of an instruction which has been issued to the Quarantine Office at Suez by the International Sanitary Council.

I have, &c.
(In the absence of Sir Edward Malet),
(Signed) MARTIN GOSSELIN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 128.

Baron von Rotenhan to Sir E. Malet.

(Translation.) *Foreign Office, Berlin, August* 20, 1894.

WITH reference to his Excellency Sir Edward Malet's note of the 6th instant, respecting the manner in which the medical visit prescribed by the Sanitary Convention of Venice should be carried out, the Undersigned has the honour to inform his Excellency as follows.

The Imperial Government concur in the view that in the case of mail-steamers, in so far as they belong to the class of "navires indemnes," and have a Medical Officer on board, the inspection of passengers of the first and second class may be dispensed with, on condition that the quarantine doctor who boards the vessel is furnished with a sworn declaration by the captain and ship's doctor certifying the good health of the ship, and that, after examining the ship's bill of health, the log and the hospital register, he finds no cause to insist upon a personal examination of the passengers. It is thought desirable, however, that the third class passengers, the crew, and especially the stokers (who generally belong to the coloured races and are, therefore, particularly liable to infectious diseases) should under all circumstances be subjected to a personal inspection. In the case of vessels of war the inspection may be dispensed with upon a declaration being given by the Medical Officer of the ship. With regard to the manner in which the medical visit should be carried out, it is presumed that the wishes of Her Majesty's Government in this respect have already been met by the instruction issued to the Quarantine Office at Suez on the 4th April last, with the consent of the Sanitary Council, by the "Inspecteur-Général," of which a copy is inclosed herewith.

The Undersigned has the honour to add that the Imperial Delegate to the International Sanitary Council at Alexandria will be furnished with instructions in the above sense, and he ventures to hope that this action on the part of Germany will meet the wishes of Her Majesty's Government.

The Undersigned avails, &c.

(Signed) ROTTENHAN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 128.

Dr. Ardouin to the Director of the Suez Quarantine Office.

M. le Directeur, *Alexandrie, le 4 Avril*, 1894.

JE vous informe que le Conseil Quarantenaire s'étant occupé dans sa séance d'hier de la façon dont la visite médicale est pratiquée à Suez à tous les navires venant du sud, a attiré l'attention de l'Administration sur la manière dont cette visite doit être effectuée.

Il résulte des avis exprimés au cours de cette séance que la visite médicale individuelle des hommes d'équipage et des passagers continuera à être faite mais que l'on devra apporter dans l'accomplissement de cette mission tous les ménagements possibles envers les passagers et principalement à l'égard des dames et des enfants.

Pendant la nuit la dite visite devra avoir lieu dans le salon du bord ou dans toute autre partie abritée du navire et non pas sur le pont comme cela s'est pratiquée jusqu'à ce jour. Cette manière de procéder évitera aux passagers les inconvénients et même le danger qui pourraient résulter de leur déplacement et de leur séjour en plein air. Si d'autre part quelque personne de santé délicate ou étant indisposée ne peut quitter sa couchette le médecin visitant se rendra à sa cabine pour la voir.

On prendra soin de ne pas froisser les passagers par la façon de les faire défiler et de les compter ostensiblement.

En un mot, tout en s'entourant des garanties nécessaires pour que cette visite soit efficace, on usera vis-à-vis des passagers des égards compatibles avec le devoir du médecin chargé de la dite visite.

Agréez, &c.
(Le Président par intérim),
(Signé) DR. ARDOUIN.

No. 129.

Acting Consul-General Alban to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 29.)

(No. 35. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, August* 21, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copies of two Statistical Tables, one of which contains particulars as to the vessels which arrived at Tor and the number of pilgrims conveyed by them, while the other enumerates the cases of disease which were treated in the hospital at the quarantine camp there during the return pilgrimage of 1894.

The result of the season is eminently satisfactory, no case of cholera having occurred, while the deaths from ordinary diseases were few in proportion to the number of the pilgrims, regard being had to the fact that many of these latter were aged persons returning from a long and arduous journey.

Twenty vessels in all arrived at Tor conveying 14,561 pilgrims, of whom 46 died at Tor, and one on arriving at Suez.

Seventy-one persons were treated for ordinary diseases in the hospital at Tor, of whom 25 were cured and 46 died. The majority were suffering from diarrhœa, gastric fever, dysentery or general debility, the total number of cases of these diseases being 59, of which 39 were fatal. There were 34 cases of diarrhœa, of which 22 were fatal.

As in former years there was a striking discrepancy between the numbers of pilgrims entered on the bills of health of the vessels at Jeddah or Yambo and the numbers actually on board when they arrived at Tor. The bills of health mentioned only 12,527 pilgrims, whereas the actual number carried was 14,561. This discrepancy was most marked in the cases of the Turkish vessels "Adana" and "Mecca" (on her first voyage), the former carrying 249, and the latter 297, persons in excess of the numbers stated on their bills of health.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR D. ALBAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 129.

TABLEAU du Mouvement du Pèlerinage de l'Année 1894, depuis l'Ouverture du Campement (9 Juin jusqu'à la suppression, 11 Août).

No. d'Ordre.	Nom des Bateaux.	Tonnage.	Pavillon.	Provenance.	Destination.	Dates de— Arrivée à Tor.	Dates de— Départ de Tor.	Nombres des Pèlerins. Indiqué sur Patente.	Nombres des Pèlerins. Vérifiés au Campement.	Nationalité des Pèlerins.	Décédés à Tor.	Pèlerins arrivés à Suez.
						1894	1894					
1	Turc	1,080	Ottoman ..	Djeddah ..	Rizeh	Juin 25 ..	Juin 28 ..	782	936	Turcs	7	928
2	Adana	1,096	„ ..	„ ..	„	„ 26 ..	„ 29 ..	850	1,099	Turcs et Syriens ..	8	1,098
3	Numet Huda	1,183	„ ..	„ ..	„	„ 26 ..	„ 29 ..	951	1,094	Turcs et Bokhariens ..	11	1,083
4	Chibin I	677	Égyptien ..	„ ..	Suez	„ 27 ..	„ 30 ..	574	610	Égyptiens et Turcs ..	1	609
5	Memphis I	1.051	Autrichien ..	„ ..	„	„ 28 ..	Juillet 1 ..	224	224	Égyptiens et étrangers ..	..	224
6	Bahr-el-Ghedid	895	Ottoman ..	„ ..	Rizeh	„ 29 ..	„ 2 ..	820	858	Bosniaques, Turcs, et Syriens	7	853
7	Mecque I	1,715	„ ..	„ ..	Suez	„ 30 ..	„ 3 ..	696	863	Égyptiens, Turcs, et Syriens	..	864
8	Neghileh	629	Égyptien ..	„ ..	„	Juillet 9 ..	„ 12 ..	151	211	Égyptiens	..	212
9	Calypso	1,005	Autrichien ..	Yambo ..	„	„ 21 ..	„ 24 ..	824	1,006	Égyptiens et étrangers ..	1	1,005
10	Zagazig I	678	Égyptien ..	„ ..	„	„ 22 ..	„ 25 ..	631	701	Égyptiens	..	701
11	Mehallah I	864	„ ..	„ ..	„	„ 23 ..	„ 26 ..	748	853	„	..	853
12	Tarsons	797	Ottoman ..	„ ..	Rizeh	„ 23 ..	„ 26 ..	660	712	Turcs et Syriens ..	6	706
13	Memphis II	1,051	Autrichien ..	„ ..	Suez	„ 24 ..	„ 27 ..	540	653	Égyptiens et étrangers ..	..	654
14	Chibin II	677	Égyptien ..	„ ..	„	„ 24 ..	„ 27 ..	720	802	Égyptiens	..	802
15	Messir	629	„ ..	„ ..	„	„ 26 ..	„ 29 ..	770	832	„	1	831
16	Saadet	1,091	Ottoman ..	„ ..	Rizeh	„ 26 ..	„ 29 ..	570	711	Turcs et Syriens ..	2*	707
17	Mehallah II	864	Égyptien ..	El-Wisch ..	Suez	„ 31 ..	Août 3 ..	760	773	Égyptiens	2	771
18	Mecque II	1,715	Ottoman ..	Yambo ..	Tanger ..	Août 6 ..	„ 9 ..	735	1,032	Marocains, Bokhariens, et Syriens	1	1,032
19	Hodeidah	626	Égyptien ..	„ ..	Suez	„ 6 ..	„ 9 ..	155	155	Égyptiens	..	155
20	Zagazig II	678	„ ..	„ ..	„	„ 8 ..	„ 11 ..	366	436	„	..	436
								12,527	14,561	..	46	14,514

Pèlerins arrivés à Tor		14,561
Pèlerins arrivés à Suez	14,514	
Morts à Tor	46	
„ à l'arrivée à Suez	1	
		14,561

* Dont un décédé à son arrivée à Suez.

Alexandrie, le 15 *Août*, 1894.

Le Président,
(Signé) W. F. MIÉVILLE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 129.

MOUVEMENT de l'Hôpital pendant le Période Quarantenaire. Pèlerinage 1894.

Nom des Bateaux.	Hôpital. Entrés.	Hôpital. Guéris.	Hôpital. Morts.	Diarrhée. Guéris.	Diarrhée. Morts.	Fièvre gastrique. Guéris.	Fièvre gastrique. Morts.	Bronchite. Guéris.	Bronchite. Morts.	Dysenterie. Guéris.	Dysenterie. Morts.	Gastro entérite. Guéris.	Gastro entérite. Morts.	Néphrite. Guéris.	Néphrite. Morts.	Débilité. Guéris.	Débilité. Morts.	Vieillesse. Guéris.	Vieillesse. Morts.	Tuberculose. Guéris.	Tuberculose. Morts.	Chirurgie. Guéris.	Chirurgie. Morts.	Hernie. Guéris.	Hernie. Morts.	Fièvre bilieuse. Guéris.	Fièvre bilieuse. Morts.	Blessure à la tête. Guéris.	Blessure à la tête. Morts.	Paralysie. Guéris.	Paralysie. Morts.	Fièvre rémittente. Guéris.	Fièvre rémittente. Morts.
Turc	13	6	7	3	5	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Adana	12	4	8	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Numet	12	1	11	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chibin	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bahr-el-Ghedid	9	2	7	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Neghileh	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Calypso	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zagazig	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tarsons	7	1	6	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Memphis II	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Messir	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saadet	4	3	1	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mehallah II	3	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Mecque II	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Hodeidah	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	71	25	46	12	22	7	1	..	1	1	9	..	1	..	1	..	7	..	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..
				34		8		1		10		1		1		7		2		1		1		1		1		1		1		1	

Le Président,
(Signé) W. F. MIÉVILLE.

Alexandrie, le 15 *Août*, 1894.

No. 130.

Mr. Phipps to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received August 29.)

(No. 168. Commercial.)

Paris, August 28, 1894.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 86, Commercial, of the 24th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a note which I have to-day received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which his Excellency states that the French Government are ready to agree to the terms of the proposed Decree on the subject of the Egyptian quarantine and light dues, but that before giving their assent they are awaiting a communication from Boutros Pasha giving the opinion of the Commission of the Debt upon the 7th Article of the said Decree.

I have, &c.
(For Mr. Phipps),
(Signed) CHARLES HARDINGE.

Inclosure in No. 130.

M. Hanotaux to Mr. Phipps.

Paris, le 27 *Août*, 1894.

M. le Ministre,

PAR une lettre en date du 12 de ce mois, vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'indiquer que le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté Britannique considérait d'une manière très favorable le projet de Décret que M. le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères du Khédive a communiqué le 3 Juin dernier aux Représentants des Puissances au Caire, et qui a pour objet de mettre à la disposition du Conseil Sanitaire d'Alexandrie les ressources nécessaires en vue de l'application du régime sanitaire, prévue par la Convention de Venise.

Vous avez bien voulu ajouter qu'avant de donner une réponse définitive au sujet de ce Décret, le Cabinet de Londres attacherait du prix à connaître la manière de voir du Gouvernement de la République.

Ainsi que vous l'aurez remarqué, ce projet de Décret est basé sur les stipulations de l'Annexe 2 de la Convention Internationale de Venise. En outre, ses dispositions ont été arrêtées à la suite d'une réunion des Représentants des Puissances en Égypte et après une entente complète entre Lord Cromer et le Marquis de Reverseaux, qui en ont accepté les termes.

Dans ces conditions le Gouvernement de la République est disposé à approuver, de son côté, le projet de Décret dont il s'agit. Il attend seulement pour notifier son assentiment au Gouvernement du Khédive, que Boutros Pacha, ainsi qu'il l'a annoncé dans sa Circulaire du 3 Juin dernier, fasse connaître aux Puissances l'avis conforme de la Commission de la Dette relativement à l'Article 7 du dit Décret.

Je vous serai très obligé de vouloir bien donner connaissance à votre Gouvernement de la présente communication.

Agréez, &c.
(Signé) HANOTAUX.

No. 131.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 62. Commercial.)

Foreign Office, August 29, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch No. 105, Commercial, of the 23rdi nstant, respecting the manner of carrying out the "visite médicale" at Suez, and in reply I have to request you to inform the Imperial Government that Her Majesty's Government are glad to find that the view held at Berlin is analogous to that which they themselves had formed on this question. Her Majesty's Government understand that the order of the 4th April last, to which reference is made in the note from the Imperial Foreign Office, is provisional, and that the question will eventnally come before the Quarantine Board for final settlement.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 132.

Foreign Office to Lord Cromer.

Foreign Office, August 31, 1894.

Dear Lord Cromer,

MAY we trouble you yet once again about the Egyptian Light Dues Decree?

Very truly yours,
(Signed) H. FARNALL.

Minute by Lord Cromer.

I think it would be best to move the Egyptian Government through Rodd to obtain the assent of the Caisse, and then communicate it to the Powers. This will involve a little delay as the members of the Caisse are dispersed. But it cannot be helped. The final acceptance of the Decree seems now pretty certain.

C.

September 2, 1894.

No. 133.

Acting Consul-General Alban to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received September 3.)

(No. 36. Commercial.)

Alexandria, August 27, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith copies of two telegrams from the Agent of the Quarantine Board at Suez reporting the arrival at Suez on the 18th and 21st instant of two caravans from Medina. The total number of pilgrims forming these caravans amounted to 775, and all of them were in excellent health.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR D. ALBAN.

Inclosure 1 in No. 133.

The Quarantine Agent at Suez to Mr. Miéville.

(Télégraphique.)

Suez, le 19 *Août*, 1894, 3 *h.* 45 *m. soir.*

HIER soir est arrivée de Médine la caravane du Cheik Lumlum Bey avec 713 pèlerins et 781 chameaux. La santé des pèlerins est excellente. J'ai soumis le caravane à la quarantaine réglementaire.

Inclosure 2 in No. 133.

The Quarantine Agent at Suez to Mr. Miéville.

(Télégraphique.)

Suez, le 21 *Août*, 1894, 10 *h.* 45 *m. matin.*

EST arrivée de Médine la caravane du Cheik Hassan Semhan avec 62 pèlerins et 266 chameaux. La santé des pèlerins est excellente. J'ai soumis la caravane à la quarantaine réglementaire.

No. 134.

Local Government Board to Foreign Office.—(Received September 5.)

Whitehall, S.W., September 4, 1894.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, transmitting a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's

Acting Agent and Consul-General in Egypt with reference to the question whether any, and if so what, difference should be made in regard to the "visite médicale" between ships of war and others, and in forwarding to you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, the inclosed copy of a Minute on the subject by the Board's Medical Officer, Dr. Thorne Thorne, I am to state that the Board concur in the views expressed therein.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED D. ADRIAN,
Assistant Secretary.

Inclosure in No. 134.

Minute by Dr. Thorne.

The President,

YOU will doubtless concur in the opinion of Lord Kimberley that in the case of a healthy man-of-war with a Medical Officer on board no muster would ever be required.

But I do not imagine that Her Majesty's Government would suggest to the other Governments who have become parties to the Venice Convention that there should be no "visite médicale" in the case of Her Majesty's ships. It would not be difficult to recall facts tending in an opposite direction, and the application of the medical visit to vessels of all classes seems definitely laid down in the Convention itself, where it is stated: "La visite médicale . . . . sera faite, pour chaque navire arrivant à Suez, par un des médecins de la station."

But it would be altogether in accordance with the principles of the Convention that this medical visit should, in the case of Her Majesty's ships, be carried out with avoidance of all needless stringency. Even in the case of all infected vessels, dealt with under Article 3 (*b*), the Medical Officer of the ship is relied on to declare under oath who are the persons who are suffering from cholera or choleraic diarrhœa, and it is only the persons who are designated by him who can be disembarked and isolated. In other equally important matters affecting infected vessels, the statement of the Medical Officer on board is accepted as the basis for any action taken.

In the case of a man-of-war the Medical Officer is a Government servant whose sense of official responsibility places him and his oath above suspicion, and if the oath of a Medical Officer on an ordinary ship is accepted under the Convention for such important purposes as are indicated in Article 3 (*b*) it would appear only reasonable that where the records of the vessel show the ship to be healthy, nothing beyond the formality of requiring a confirmatory statement on oath by the Medical Officer should be required in the case of men-of-war.

Such an arrangement would also appear to be entirely in conformity with the spirit of Article XXVIII of the Convention, where it is laid down that: "La reconnaissance doit être opérée sans délai, de manière à occasionner le moins de retard possible aux navires."

(Signed) R. THORNE THORNE.

August 31, 1894.

No. 135.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Rodd.

(No. 30. Commercial.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 11, 1894.

WITH reference to your telegram of the 20th ultimo respecting the Egyptian light dues and the expenses of the Quarantine Board, I inclose, for your information, a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister at Paris reporting that the French Government assent to the terms of the Khedivial Decree which has been submitted to the Powers, but that they await the opinion of the Commissioners of the Debt on Article 7 before announcing their assent to the Egyptian Government.

I have to state that Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the best

course will be to move the Egyptian Government, in the first instance, to obtain the approval of the Commissioners of the Debt in regard to the 7th Article.

When this has been secured the contemplated steps should be taken to obtain the general acceptance of the Decree by the Powers.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 136.

*Mr. Rodd to the Earl of Kimberley.**—(*Received September* 15.)

(No. 16. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Cairo, September* 8, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 25, Commercial, of the 3rd ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a communication made by the Netherland Delegate to the President of the Quarantine Board at Alexandria, from which it appears probable that he will oppose the proposal which the French Delegate has been instructed to make, on the grounds that the Board has already taken sufficient steps in the matter, and I am informed that it is not improbable that other Delegates may take the same view.

I gather from a conversation with Mr. Miéville, the President of the Board, that the actual practice at Suez is, in reality, more favourable than that laid down in the new rule proposed.

The French Delegate is, I understand, somewhat reluctant to bring forward the rule in question, as he has hitherto been one of the strongest opponents of any relaxation of the extreme rigour of the medical visit, and wishes the question to be raised by one of the other Delegates first, after which he would bring forward the French proposal as the extreme limit of concession.

As matters at present stand, however, he is instructed to bring the question forward, and I have duly communicated to the British Delegate your Lordship's instruction to support him. The matter will probably come up for consideration in October.

The instructions already sent to Suez, on which the present practice is based, were reported in Sir Charles Cookson's despatch No. 12 of the 14th April last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RENNELL RODD.

Inclosure in No. 136.

CONSEIL SANITAIRE, MARITIME, ET QUARANTENAIRE D'ÉGYPTE.

Communication faite à la Présidence du Conseil par M. le Délégué Sanitaire des Pays-Bas.

M. le Président, *Alexandrie, le* 5 *Septembre*, 1894.

AYANT appris que la question de la visite médicale à Suez est sur le point d'être portée de nouveau sur le tapis, je vous transmets ci-joint, avec prière de la communiquer à MM. les Membres du Conseil, traduction d'une lettre du Ministre des Affaires Étrangères relative à cette question.

Veuillez, &c.
Le Délégué Sanitaire des Pays-Bas,
(Signé) PH. DEMECH.

(Traduction.) *Ministère des Affaires Étrangères, La Haye, le* 22 *Mai*, 1894.

M. l'Agent,

En réponse à votre lettre du 12 Avril dernier j'ai l'honneur de vous communiquer que, d'après l'opinion du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté, l'intention évidente de la Convention Sanitaire de Venise a été que la visite médicale entrave le moins possible la rapidité des communications par mer et qu'elle soit faite de façon à épargner aux passagers toute incommodité qui pourrait être évitée.

* Copies to Paris and the Hague, September 20, 1894.

Ceci posé, l'on ne doit pas cependant en conclure que la "Reconnaissance" et "l'arraisonnement" soient indiqués avec la "visite médicale" visée à l'Article I de l'Annexe I de la susdite Convention. Il est clair que la Convention entend par "visite médicale" l'ensemble des mesures indiquées à l'Article 7 du Règlement Général de Police Sanitaire, Maritime, et Quarantenaire, soit: la "reconnaissance," "l'arraisonnement," et, si nécessaire, une "inspection médicale."

Il appartient aux médecins chargés de la visite de juger s'il y a lieu d'étendre cette inspection médicale à un examen médical individuel à tous les passagers.

Aussi, le Gouvernement de Sa Majesté est-il d'avis qu'il n'est pas du devoir du Conseil Sanitaire Égyptien de donner aux médecins, chargés de la visite médicale des vaisseaux arrivant à Suez, des instructions concernant la manière dont cet examen doit s'effectuer, attendu que les circonstances nécessitent une inspection tantôt plus, tantôt moins sévère. Cette question doit être abandonnée au discernement des médecins mêmes.

Il semble donc que le Conseil Sanitaire a fait assez en faisant observer aux médecins qu'il est désirable que les voyageurs soient traités avec tous les égards et ménagements possibles, et qu'il n'y a pas lieu pour le Conseil d'intervenir davantage.

Veuillez, &c.
(Signé) J. ROËLL.

A M. le Jonkheer Van der Does de Willebois,
Agent Politique et Consul-Général des Pays-Bas,
Caire.

Le Président,
(Signé) W. F. MIÉVILLE.

Alexandrie, le 6 Septembre, 1894.

No. 137.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received September 19.)

Sir, *Admiralty, September* 17, 1894.

IN transmitting herewith copy of a letter from the Commander of Her Majesty's ship "Dolphin," dated the 27th ultimo, respecting the medical search of that ship under the Convention of Venice of 1892, on her arrival at Alexandria from Suakin recently, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will move the Secretary of State to cause them to be informed whether the Egyptian Government insist on this Regulation being applied to Her Majesty's ships, observing that they cause considerable delay to Her Majesty's Service, and are, in their Lordships' opinion, superfluous, when a Medical Officer is borne on board a ship.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 137.

Commander Paget to Admiral Sir M. Culme-Seymour.

Sir, "*Dolphin,*" *at Alexandria, August* 27, 1894.

I BEG to submit the following incident to you that happened on board this ship, on her arrival from Suakin, on the question of the medical search of a man-of-war from the East.

I did not report it at once till I had communicated personally with Mr. Rodd, the Acting Consul-General at Cairo, and also as Her Majesty's ships "Pallas" and "Crescent" had passed through the Canal under the newly-enforced Quarantine Regulations, but now, as a further Conference is in contemplation on the Sanitary Regulations of Egypt, Mr. Rodd is submitting to the Foreign Office a modification to the Rules that a man-of-war should be granted pratique without a derogatory inspection and search on the official declaration of the captain and doctor, and he has quoted my appeal to him.

On my arrival at Suez from Suakin, 11th July, with a clean bill of health, the Quarantine doctor, Ferrara, demanded that the ship's company should be fallen in, mustered by book, and paraded for his personal inspection. He declined to show me

his written instructions—being confidential. With all due courtesy I declined to parade the ship's company, volunteering to remain in quarantine, pending an answer by telegram from the Acting Consul-General; then Dr. Ferrara voluntarily dispensed with the parade, but searched the ship.

The new Regulations are based on the Convention of Venice of the 30th January, 1892.

They were published in the "Journal Officiel" of the 21st June, 1893, and were put in force in June 1894 at Suakin, but earlier at Suez.

Annex III, Article 29, says:—

"Les navires sont admis immédiatement à la libre pratique après la reconnaissance ou l'arraisonnement, sauf le cas où ils entrent dans les catégories des navires suspects ou infectés.

How far the search is to extend is quite undefined in the "Journal Officiel," but confidential instructions are issued to Egyptian ports by the Sanitary Board at Alexandria.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALFRED PAGET.

No. 138.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, September* 21, 1894.

WITH reference to your letter of the 17th instant, respecting the "visite médicale" at Suez, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, to be laid before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a section of printed correspondence relative to quarantine in Egypt, Nos. 8, 11, and 17 of which refer to the "visite médicale" in the case of ships of war. The inclosure in No. 17 has been sent to Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Cairo, for the guidance of the British Delegate to the Egyptian Quarantine Board, and I am to inquire whether their Lordships concur in this course, or whether they have any further observations to offer on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

No. 139.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Rodd.

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, September* 22, 1894.

WITH reference to your private letter of the 6th September to Lord Cromer, use whatever influence you can on Anglo-Egyptian members of Quarantine Board, and instruct English Delegate to vote for French Medical Officer.

No. 140.

Mr. Rodd to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received October 1.)

(No. 19. Commercial.)
My Lord, *Cairo, September* 22, 1894.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 30, Commercial, of the 11th instant, I have the honour to report that the Egyptian Government have already anticipated the action therein suggested, and that a Circular has been issued by the Minister for Foreign Affairs recording the assent of the Commissioners of the Debt to Article VII of the draft Decree, respecting the expenses of the Quarantine Board and the disposal of the light dues.

The result of this step has been, I am informed by Boutros Pasha, that the

* See Nos. 123, 126, and 132.

French have forthwith signified their assent to the terms of the Decree, and several of the smaller Powers have followed suit. His Excellency has promised to furnish me as soon as possible with a list of those Powers whose agreement has already been recorded.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RENNELL RODD.

No. 141.

*Admiralty to Foreign Office.**—(*Received October* 4.)

Sir, *Admiralty, October* 2, 1894.

WITH reference to your letter of the 21st September and to previous correspondence respecting the "visite médicale" at Suez, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will state to the Earl of Kimberley that they consider that transports carrying British troops should be included in the Regulations proposed for war-ships, as they carry an army medical officer.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

No. 142.

Mr. Rodd to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 8.)

(No. 20. Commercial.)
My Lord, *Cairo, September* 29, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 19, Commercial, of the 22nd instant, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that the Minister for Foreign Affairs has this day informed me that all the Powers concerned have signified their acceptance of the draft Decree respecting the Quarantine Board and light dues, with the exception of Austria, Russia, Spain, Greece, and Denmark.

The Austrian Chargé d'Affaires has already told me that the Decree has been accepted by his Government, and it only remains for the official ratification to be made.

I have, &c.
(Signed) RENNELL RODD.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have learnt that the Austro-Hungarian Government have officially signified their approval of the draft Decree.

R. R.

No. 143.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, October* 8, 1894.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to state to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that a copy of your letter of the 2nd instant respecting the "visite médicale" at Suez has been sent to Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Cairo.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

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* Copy to Cairo, October 8, 1894.

No. 144.

*Acting Consul-General Alban to the Earl of Kimberley.**—(*Received October* 15.)

(No. 39. Commercial.)
My Lord, *Alexandria, October* 4, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith a printed copy of Reports† on the quarantine camp at Tor, and on the Hedjaz during this year's pilgrimage, by Dr. Zachariadis, Director of the quarantine station at Tor, and Dr. Ali Effendi Sallam, the agent of the Quarantine Board in the Hedjaz.

As cholera did not make its appearance this year among the pilgrims at Tor, whose sanitary condition was exceptionally good, the Report of Dr. Zachariadis contains but little fresh information of importance.

Various improvements were made in the service of the camp, as will be found in detail on pp. 6 and 7 of the Report. The reform carried out in the arrangements for the sale of food was urgently required and appears to have worked well. A new boiler was set up this year and the disinfecting stoves repaired, so that in case of necessity the three stoves could have been worked regularly at the same time.

Dr. Zachariadis observes that the pilgrims become yearly more expert in evading the payment of quarantine dues, and that this year 5,314 pilgrims out of 14,561 were apparently destitute. He fears that unless measures are taken to insure the payment in advance of quarantine dues by all the Steam-ship Companies (as is the case with the Egyptian pilgrims), the receipts from this source will diminish annually.

The behaviour of the Egyptian military guard at the quarantine camp seems to have given cause for complaints. The suggestions of Dr. Zachariadis that, in order to avoid friction, the civil and military functions now exercised by the Commandant should be divided, and that the civil and military authorities should be furnished with instructions consistent with the Quarantine Regulations, are both worthy of serious consideration.

The Report of Dr. Ali Effendi Sallam on the Hedjaz demonstrates once more the almost entire absence of the most elementary sanitary precautions in the principal halting-places of the pilgrims.

At Jeddah the drainage, the water supply, the scavenging of the streets are all utterly defective or non-existent. At Mecca the state of things is no better, and, according to Dr. Sallam, no proper death Returns are kept at the Sanitary Office there. The sanitary condition of Aarafat is even worse than that of Mecca and Jeddah.

At Mouna (where, during the feast of Courbam Baïram, the pilgrims sacrifice sheep), in consequence of Dr. Sallam's representations, the slaughter of sheep among the tents was this year prohibited, the pilgrims being compelled to go out of the town for that purpose. This measure is a most salutary one, which, it is to be trusted, will be enforced during all future pilgrimages.

Dr. Sallam repeats in greater detail his remarks on the sanitary state of Yambo (referred to in my despatch to your Lordship No. 30, Commercial, of the 31st July last). I have the honour to call particlar attention to the statement that no hospital or pharmacy exists at Yambo, and that the only medical man there is the military surgeon.

Dr. Sallam concludes his Report by suggesting (on pp. 18-22) various sanitary measures to be put in force in the Hedjaz which are urgently required, and which would tend to reduce the present excessive mortality from gastro-intestinal diseases among the pilgrims.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR D. ALBAN.

No. 145.

Acting Consul-General Alban to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received October* 20.)

(No. 40. Commercial.)
My Lord, *Alexandria, October* 7, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to state that, at a meeting of the Quarantine Board which took place on the 2nd instant, the Austrian Delegate proposed that a night service should be established in the port of Alexandria.

* Copies for perusal to India Office and Local Government Board, November 22, 1894.
† Not printed.

Until recently vessels were unable to enter the harbour at night, but since the new pass has been lighted a few vessels have entered after sunset. They have, however, been unable to obtain pratique until the following morning. In the case of cargo vessels this causes no inconvenience, as they cannot begin to load or discharge until the following morning. In the case of passenger steamers, however, some hardship is entailed by the inability to obtain pratique at night.

No complaints had been made to me by any of the English steam-ship agents on this subject, and I understand that only one English vessel carrying passengers has arrived at night since the opening of the new pass. The Peninsular and Oriental steamers arrive here about daybreak, when they are able to obtain pratique.

The Austrian Delegate brought forward his proposal in view of the fact that the Austrian Lloyd steamers from Brindisi now arrive regularly at about 8 o'clock P.M., carrying a large number of passengers.

The President made a proposal, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, that, as a provisional measure, pratique should be given at night to any mail or passenger steamers which should have cleared the pass by 10 o'clock P.M., pratique in any case not to be given after 11 o'clock P.M. The President observed that at the present time provision had not been made for a regular night staff by the Quarantine Board or the Custom-house, and that the proposed temporary measure would, he thought, satisfy all. He added that the Director-General of Customs had informed him that he would be able to keep the baggage office open until 11 P.M. The proposal of the President was agreed to unanimously.

On the question of the amount of the extra charge to be made for giving pratique at night, there was some discussion as to whether piastres tariff 100 should be charged as at Suez, or piastres tariff 40 as at Port Saïd.

On this question being put to the vote there was a majority in favour of the charge of piastres tariff 100. I voted with the minority in favour of piastres tariff 40, on the ground that at Suez the Medical Officer has to go out some distance to the roads, while at Alexandria there are no greater difficulties than at Port Saïd.

I have the honour to observe that, although the above decision of the Board will probably satisfy the requirements of shipping during the winter months, an all-night service (as required by Articles 28 and 29 of the "Règlement Général" in Annex III of the Venice Convention) will become necessary at no distant period, and that provision should be made for this contingency in the Budgets of the Quarantine Board and the Customs Administration for next year.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR D. ALBAN.

Inclosure in No. 145.

CONSEIL SANITAIRE, MARITIME, ET QUARANTENAIRE D'ÉGYPTE.

LE Conseil a pris la décision suivante :—

1. Jusqu'à nouvel ordre la libre pratique sera accordée de nuit dans le port d'Alexandrie à tout navire postal ou à passagers qui aurait franchi les passes avantet jusqu'à 10 heures du soir. En tout cas la libre pratique ne sera pas accordée après 11 heures du soir.

2. Chaque navire qui voudrait recevoir pratique pendant la nuit devra payer une surtaxe de piastres tarif 100.

3. Avis préalable sera donné au Directeur de l'Office Quarantenaire du Port-Vieux de l'arrivée du navire après le coucher du soléil.

4. L'Agence de navigation à laquelle appartiendra le navire devra mettre son embarcation à la disposition de l'Agent Sanitaire pour se rendre le long du bord.

Le Président,
(Signé) W. F. MIÉVILLE.

Alexandrie, le 2 Octobre, 1894.

No. 146.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received November 2.)

Sir, *Admiralty, November* 1, 1894.

WITH reference to your letter of the 21st September last, and to other correspondence on the subject of quarantine in Egypt and the "visite médicale," I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that Her Majesty's ship "Boadicea" reports that the Health Officer at Suez desired that the ship's company should be mustered in order to enable him to inspect the men before granting pratique.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

No. 147.

Sir E. Monson to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received November 5.)

(No. 59. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Vienna, November* 1, 1894.

BARON PASETTI called on me yesterday, charged by Count Kálnoky to communicate to me the decision taken by him as to the recall of Dr. Klodzianowski, the Austro-Hungarian Delegate to the Egyptian Quarantine Board, which I was instructed to request by your Lordship in your despatch No. 14, Commercial, of the 23rd May.

Baron Pasetti said that Dr. Klodzianowski had been already informed that his services in the above-mentioned capacity must cease, and that, being now in Austria on leave of absence, he had been summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and had been severely reprimanded for his conduct.

Count Kálnoky therefore hopes that Her Majesty's Government will recognize that the Austro-Hungarian Government have given full effect to the wishes which I was instructed to express to them, and your Lordship will assent, on grounds of humanity, to the step which he proposes to take in regard to Dr. Klodzianowski's further temporary connection with Egypt. The Doctor, if removed at once from his post, must be placed on the retired list with a pension of only 800 florins a-year, his present salary being 5,500 florins. He is a married man with a family, and this means almost ruin to him. But, unfortunately, there is no post in the foreign service to which he can be transferred, and it requires a little time to create one for him.

Count Kálnoky therefore trusts that your Lordship will agree to Dr. Klodzianowski's return to Egypt for this coming winter and spring, and he undertakes that during the interval arrangements will be made for the creation of a medical post either at Tehran or Tabreez, or some other town in Persia, to which he will be appointed. Count Kálnoky puts forward this arrangement on the score of humanity, as the doctor and his family would otherwise be brought to destitution, and he has instructed Baron Heidler to explain to Lord Cromer how the matter stands.

I ventured to say to Baron Pasetti that if it was certain that during the time the Doctor remained in Egypt he would conduct himself unobjectionably, I felt sure that the plea of humanity put forward by Count Kálnoky would be accepted by your Lordship, and that you would consent to the arrangement, and Baron Pasetti assured me that there was no doubt on this subject, and that "on le trouvera très doux."

The Baron added that he should be much obliged if your Lordship would cause him to be furnished with information as to the existence of medical posts at the British Consulates-General at Tabreez or other Persian towns, and the amount of salary attached to them. I was able to inform him as to Tehran, and the salary received by Dr. Odling.

I have, &c.
(Signed) EDMUND MONSON.

No. 148.

The Earl of Kimberley to Lord Cromer.

(No. 35. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, November* 6, 1894.

WITH reference to previous correspondence, terminating with Mr. Rodd's No. 15, Commercial, of the 10th August, respecting the mode of conducting the "visite médicale" at Suez, I transmit herewith a copy of a letter from the Admiralty respecting a muster demanded of the crew of Her Majesty's ship "Boadicea" by the Health Officer at Suez.*

I shall be glad to receive any observations you may have to offer on this case, the date of the occurrence of which is not stated.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 149.

India Office to Foreign Office.—(Received November 9.)

Sir, *India Office, November* 8, 1894.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for India to return the letter and pamphlet received with Sir H. Percy Anderson's letter dated the 22nd October last. A copy has been kept of Mr. Alban's letter, and I am to ask that a copy of the pamphlet may be sent, if possible, for record in this Office.

Mr. Fowler hopes that no opportunity will be missed of pressing upon the Turkish Government and the Constantinople Board the extreme desirability of carrying out such simple sanitary measures as Dr. Sallam says are absolutely required at Jeddah and Mecca. His account of matters does not warrant any hope that sanitary improvement has begun. It is observed that Dr. Sallam's Report says nothing about the sanitary undertakings which were described in papers received with your letters marginally noted.†

I have, &c.
(Signed) A. GODLEY.

No. 150.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir E. Monson.

(No. 29. Commercial.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, November* 12, 1894.

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch No. 59, Commercial, of the 1st instant, informing me of the intention of the Austro-Hungarian Government to remove Dr. Klodzianowski from his present post at Alexandria. I have to request you to express the sincere thanks of Her Majesty's Government for the courteous attention which has been given to their wishes by the Imperial and Royal Government, and I need hardly say that Her Majesty's Government are quite willing to accept the arrangement respecting Dr. Klodzianowski's temporary return to Egypt.

I have to add that the only British medical post in Persia is that held by Dr. Odling, Physician to Her Majesty's Legation.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 146. † Dated January 25 and March 22, 1894.

No. 151.

The Earl of Kimberley to Lord Cromer.

(No. 37. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, November* 13, 1894.

WITH reference to previous correspondence, terminating with my despatch No. 19, Commercial, of the 30th May last, respecting the attitude of the Delegate of Austria-Hungary on the Alexandria Quarantine Board, I transmit herewith copies of correspondence, as marked in the margin,* respecting the withdrawal of that official from Egypt.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 152.

Lord Cromer to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received November 28.)

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Cairo, November* 28, 1894.

THE Decree inclosed in my despatch to your Lordship No. 12 of the 5th June last has now been agreed to by all the Powers except Greece. I have been frequently informed by M. Gryparis, the Greek Consul-General, that he was expecting a favourable answer from Athens, but as yet his Government have sent him no instructions. Could your Lordship make representations on the subject to the Greek Government?

Pressure might at the same time be brought to bear on the Greek Government to obtain their assent to the Decree regarding the Municipality of Alexandria, inclosed in my despatch to your Lordship No. 90 of the 16th June. This Decree has received the assent of all the Powers excepting Greece and Denmark. An answer is, I believe, soon expected from the last-named Power.

No. 153.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Egerton.

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, November* 28, 1894.

ALL the Powers except Greece have agreed to Egyptian Decree respecting quarantine and light dues. Urge Greek Government to speedily give their consent.

No. 154.

Mr. Egerton to the Earl of Kimberley.†—(Received November 29.)

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Athens, November* 29, 1894.

WITH reference to your telegram of yesterday's date, instructions as Her Majesty's Government desire will be sent to Egypt by the Minister for Foreign Affairs by to-morrow's post.

No. 155.

Lord Cromer to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 5.)

(Commercial.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Cairo, December* 5, 1894.

THE Decree relating to quarantine and light dues will be issued very shortly, as all the Powers have now given in their adhesion.

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* Nos. 147 and 150. † Repeated to Cairo, November 29, 1894.

No. 156.

Mr. Egerton to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 7.)

(No. 59. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Athens, November* 29, 1894.

ON receipt of your Lordship's telegram instructing me to express the hope that the Greek Government would at once give their assent to the Egyptian Decree respecting quarantine and light dues, and also for one year to the Municipality duty at Alexandria on imports and exports, I went to the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs and begged him to lose no time in complying with the wishes of Her Majesty's Government and in sending the required instructions to the Greek Consul-General in Egypt.

After inquiry in his Department, M. Stephanos promised me that the necessary instructions in both cases should be dispatched by to-morrow's post to M. Gryparis.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWIN H. EGERTON.

No. 157.

Foreign Office to Board of Trade.

Sir, *Foreign Office, December* 7, 1894.

WITH reference to your letter of the 7th July last respecting the provision of funds for the new lights required in the Red Sea and for the quarantine station at Moses' Wells, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request you to inform the Board of Trade that Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt reports that the Decree on this subject will soon be issued.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD GREY.

No. 158.

Sir C. Cookson to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 24.)

(No. 43. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Alexandria, December* 13, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to inclose a copy of a report by Dr. Mackie, dated the 6th instant, on a meeting of the Quarantine Board which took place on the 4th instant.

Dr. Mackie states that the classification of the Sanitary guards at Suez, as required by the Conference of Venice, was carried out. He also reports that the Technical Commission appointed by the Board to examine the plans submitted for the new buildings at the Quarantine Station at Moses' Wells presented their Report, recommending one of the plans for the first prize. Dr. Mackie observes that the estimated cost of the buildings, if this plan were adopted, would be 10,000*l.*, but that the Board is not bound to adopt the plan which obtains the prize. No decision was taken on the subject, as some of the Delegates wished for time to examine the other plans.

Dr. Mackie reports that, at the request of the President, a Commission was appointed to examine the certificates and diplomas of the candidates for the post of Quarantine Doctor at Suez, in the place of the French doctor, who did not take up his appointment. Dr. Mackie was elected a member of the Commission, but observes with regret that there are no English candidates on this occasion.

I venture respectfully to draw your Lordship's attention to the concluding remarks of Dr. Mackie, in which I fully concur.

I have, &c.

(For Sir C. A. Cookson),

(Signed) ARTHUR D. ALBAN.

Inclosure in No. 158.

Dr. Mackie to Sir C. Cookson.

Sir, *Alexandria, December* 6, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to report that a meeting of the Maritime and Quarantine Sanitary Board was held on Tuesday, the 4th instant.

The first question on the order of the day was the classification of the Sanitary Guards at Suez required by the Conference of Venice. Four were appointed to the first class, one of them being one of the English Guards.

The question of awarding the prize offered for the best plan for the buildings to be erected at the Sanitary Station at Moses' Wells—a Technical Commission was appointed by the Board some months ago to examine the various plans, and report. According to their decision, the first prize ought to be awarded to the plan bearing the motto "Ad humanitatem." The estimated cost of the buildings on this plan would be 10,000*l.* The Board does not bind itself to adopt the plan to which the prize is awarded, and as several Delegates wished for time to examine the other plans, no decision was taken at this meeting.

The President asked the Board to appoint a Commission to examine the diplomas and certificates of the candidates for the post of Quarantine Doctor at Suez, to fill the place for which a French doctor was elected, and after election refused the post. The French Delegate was named on this Commission; but I regret to say there are no English candidates this time. The vacancy was probably not made public in England.

Referring to this subject, I take the opportunity of mentioning the great satisfaction which Dr. Attfield, the Quarantine Doctor at Suez selected by the British Delegate at last election, has given to the Board.

He has commanded great respect and inspired great confidence, and if it were possible to obtain votes for another such as he the quarantine system at Suez would be very much simplified.

The other candidates selected were failures: the Frenchman never came to take up his post, the Austrian has been ill, from illness brought on himself by himself, ever since he arrived, and has already returned to Europe on sick leave. He has left Egypt with an unenviable reputation, and a general hope is expressed that he may not return. In case he does not return at the expiry of his leave, which may drag on, I understand, for six months, there will be another election, which opportunity I think should not be missed to endeavour to put in another Englishman.

I have, &c.

(Signed) J. MACKIE.

No. 159.

Lord Cromer to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received December 31.)

(No. 27. Commercial.)

My Lord, *Cairo, December* 21, 1894.

YOUR Lordship is already aware that the French Medical Officer who was named last summer to be an Inspector of the Quarantine Board at Suez failed to take up his appointment. It has become, therefore, necessary to choose a successor.

In your Lordship's telegram to Mr. Rodd of the 22nd September, instructions were conveyed to the effect that the English Delegate was "to vote for a French Medical Officer, and to use whatever influence he could on the Anglo-Egyptian members of the Board in the same sense."

M. Cogordan spoke to me on the subject a few weeks ago. I said that instructions in the sense of your Lordship's telegram had been sent to Dr. Mackie. I also intimated that it must of course be understood that, in the event of the post now held by an English Medical Officer falling vacant at any future time, the French Delegate would vote for an English successor, and that, generally, French influence would be exerted in the same sense. I suggested that, inasmuch as some time might possibly elapse before an English vacancy occurred, and that in the interval there might possibly be a change of Consuls-General, it might be advisable that he should inform the French

Foreign Office of the arrangement made between us, so as to obviate any possible misunderstanding in the future.

M. Cogordan readily concurred in this view.

Hearing that the election of a medical officer was imminent, I placed myself in communication with Dr. Mackie, and received from him a letter, of which I inclose a copy.

I sent a copy of this letter to M. Cogordan, and asked him whether I could inform your Lordship that he had written to Paris in the sense arranged between us. M. Cogordan replied on the 20th December:—

"Je vous remercie infiniment de la lettre dont vous m'avez envoyé copie.. Vous pouvez faire savoir au Foreign Office que j'ai écrit à Paris dans le sens dont nous étions convenus."

The original of this letter is in the archives of this Agency.

I write this despatch merely in order that the facts of the case may be on official record for future reference in case of necessity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CROMER.

Inclosure in No. 159.

Dr. Mackie to Lord Cromer.

My dear Lord Cromer, *Alexandria, December* 18, 1894.

THE election of a doctor to fill the vacancy in the quarantine staff at Suez will soon take place.

My last official report on the Board meeting was a simple statement of facts and opinions, and did not refer to voting at present for a candidate.

My instructions from you are precise, and I quite agree that in fairness to the French authorities I should vote for the French candidate.

I am ready to do so, and shall do what I can with other Delegates. I think we can get a majority.

I hope the French will see their way to take a more active part in obtaining a reasonable modification of the method of making the "visite médicale" at Suez. I believe it was the opposition of the French Consular Delegate, in opposition to the opinion of his own "médecin sanitaire," which in a very great measure prevented it being adopted last time. The only motive for his attitude seemed to me simply a spirit of opposition.

I do not yet know what line he would take, nor how much he would assist, were the question brought up again.

I am, &c.
(Signed) J. MACKIE.